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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

FOR ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN—Comprising Instruments upon the newest and best principles of construction.

UNIVERSAL JOINT SUN DIAL, with edge bar Needle Compass, combined (four and half (4½) inches diameter, with Adjusting Screws, two Spirit Levels;—Lunar Table of Meridional variations and printed directions for adjusting the instrument so as to obtain correctly the exact time of day throughout the year. Rs. 75.

UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS, similar to the above, but smaller. Rs. 60 and 65.

NOTE.—The above Instruments are each fitted in a strongly bound Mahogany Box.

SETS OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, German Silver, in best Mahogany Boxes, each containing: double jointed 6-inch Compass with Shifting Pen and Pencil Legs, and Lengthening Bar, Hair Spring Compass, Bow Pen and Bow Pencil, two Drawing Pens (Ivory handles), Cutting Knife, double bar Ivory Ruler, Ivory Protractor, Ivory Sector, six whole Cakes of Colors, best quality, an assortment of Brushes, Drawing Pencils, India Rubber, Drawing Pins, &c. Rs. 75.

☞ The most complete set of Instruments, &c. *(all of the best quality)* ever offered at the price. Several of these boxes on hand.

SMALL SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, six inch Compass with Pen and Pencil Legs, Marker, one Drawing Pen, double bar Rule, Protractor, six Cakes of Water Colors, Brushes, &c. Rs. 19.

HALF SET OF INSTRUMENTS, one Compass with Reversing Point, and Pen and Pencil to fit, complete. Rs. 2.

N.B.—This affair is intended for Schools; it is used in all the Elementary Schools of England, and is cheap and useful.

COLOR BOXES, ten Colors and Brushes. Rs. 1.

CHALK COLORS with Crayon, &c., in a box. Rs. 1.

DRAWING PENCILS, six selected with Rubber and Drawing Pins. Rs. 1.

HERBERT & Co.,

(Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.)

THE wonderful changes which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced Herbert & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigence of the times.

The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.

HARMONIUMS.—Each Rupees 90, 100, 130, 200, 280, 275, 400, 500, 600, 650, 700, 775, 840, 900, 1,000, and 1,200.

GUITARS.—Each Rupees 120, 150, and 180.

CONCERTINAS.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 80, 100, 140, 175, 220, and 250.

FLUTES.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75, 100, 135, 150, 200, and 280.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (without reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.

All kinds and sizes in stock.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.

N. B.—All appurtenances for Band Instruments kept in stock.

VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.

MUSICAL BOXES AND NOVELTIES.

All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

LIBRARY OR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS.

ARTIST'S AND DRAFTSMEN'S REQUISITES.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND OFFICE REQUISITES.

TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.

STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.

N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co, Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.

The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been unpacked, received Overland:—

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco Antique, with gilt Rims, Clasps and Mediæval Covers. The Frontispiece is richly Illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. Rs. 12.

THE LADIES' CHURCH SERVICES,

Admirably suited for a Marriage, or for a Birth-day Gift.

The above is an exquisite *work of Art.* It is bound in Ivory, either plain, or with a Cross, or with the sacred Monogram, exquisitely carved in Ivory on the front covers of the Book. The views, corners, and clasps are richly Electro-Silvered; the Book is illuminated with Mediæval Frontispiece to each Service and to the Lessons. Price Rs. 30.

☞ A neat Morocco case, lined with silk, accompanies each of the above Books.

HERBERT & Co. unhesitatingly recommend the above as being of the most beautiful finish and design, and as admirably adapted for presentation.

ILLUMINATED BIBLES.

A splendidly bound quarto volume, beautifully printed on the best paper, illustrated with Photographs from the most celebrated paintings of the old masters, with Mediæval mountings and ornamentations, and with Family Register for Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Herbert & Co. direct particular attention to this unique volume, on which have been exercised the best skill of the Printer, the Bookbinder, the Illuminator and the Photographer, resulting in a perfect work of Art.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.

GOSS AND MERCER'S PSALTER,

As used at the Byculla and other Churches in Bombay.

Large Edition, with Music complete Rs... 2 8

Small Ditto. ditto......... 1 8

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Out-stations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash......Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ......Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ......Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.

One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.

One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*

One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*

From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard; the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	9	0
„ „ „ „ with measure	9	8
„ „ „ „ Extra strong	10	0

About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.

To hold two Pints	12	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	12	8
„ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

To hold three Pints	15	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	16	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	22	0
„ „ „ „ Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	25	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	29	0
„ „ „ „ Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain	Rs. 22	8
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	24	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	25	0
To hold two Pints	27	0
„ „ „ „ New model	29	8
„ „ „ „ Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
„ „ „ „ best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
„ „ „ „ New model	22	8
„ „ „ „ Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	30	8
„ „ „ „ Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
„ „ „ „ Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
„ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
A FULL SET, COMPRISING:— 12 Table Spoons.... 12 Table Forks..... 12 Dessert Spoons.. 12 Dessert Forks... 12 Tea Spoons...... 4 Salt Spoons..... 6 Egg Spoons...... 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle..... 2 Sauce Ladles... 2 Gravy Spoons... 1 Sugar Spoon ... 1 Butter Knife ...	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:— 6 Table Spoons... 6 Table Forks ... 6 Dessert Spoons. 6 Tea Spoons..... 2 Salt Spoons..... 3 Egg Spoons ... 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle...... 1 Sauce Ladle...... 1 Gravy Spoon ... 1 Sugar Spoon ... 1 Butter Knife ...	85	111	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim, and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co

Notices.

REWARD OF RUPEES 200.—LOST one GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE, for Rs. 1,000, No. $\frac{C}{10}$—12831. Any one bringing the same to the Manager of this Paper, will receive the above reward. Payment of the Note has been stopped.

MR. LEOPORD MOORE is authorized TO SIGN OUR FIRM BY PROCURATION from this date.

Bombay, 22nd June 1863. J. S. MOORE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The STATION between Narel and Campoolee now called DYOLEE, WILL, IN FUTURE, BE CALLED KURJUT.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS by the STEAMERS of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LANDED at the CARNAC BUNDER, are requested to REMOVE THEM FORTHWITH—the Company will not be responsible for any damage the goods many sustain in consequence of delay in taking delivery.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Punjab*, Captain W. W. Rice, [illegible]utta, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo within five days from this date, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expence and risk of the concerned.

Captain Rice will not be responsible for the Condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBEEB, Owner.

Bombay, 25th June 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain Camaghan will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & CO., Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Bon Accord*, Campbell, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the GOODS WILL BE LANDED by the Captain AT THE RISK AND EXPENSE OF THE CONCERNED.

Captain Campbell will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

MACINDOE, ROJERS & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive the Director's Report for the half year ending 31st December 1862.

2nd. To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors in pursuance of the power given by Clause 61 of the Deed of Copartnership, and the number required by Clause 82 of the Deed to form a quorum at Meetings of the Directors.

3rd. To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors, PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th June 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank, convened under Clause 68 of the Deed of Settlement, will be held in the Bank's Office, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 29th day of JUNE 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive the accounts of the past year with the Directors' and Auditors' Report thereon.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of A. M. Gubbay and S. P. Framjee, Esquires, who retire in terms of Clause 112 of the Deed of Settlement, but are eligible for Re-election, and

3rd. To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Directors. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 20th June 1863.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1862.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital... Rs.	48,37,800	0	0	
Unclaimed Dividend......	787	8	0	
Current & Fixed Deposits	15,41,195	1	0	
Bills Payable & Sundries	91,51,018	10	5	
				Rs. 1,55,30,801 3 5

ASSETS.

British, India, China, and Local Bills on hand. Rs.	1,20,97,725	8	2	
Stamps and Stationery on hand	10,388	3	1	
Dead Stock	38,967	5	4	
Government Securities on hand	3,33,700	0	0	
Bullion „ „	25,58,449	4	9	
Cash at Bankers	97,154	2	10	
Cash on hand	2,09,447	1	3	
Profit and Loss	24,969	10	0	
				Rs. 1,55,30,801 3 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. To Balance of China Losses transferred	4,64,086	2	8	
				Rs. 4,64,086 2 8
Cr. By Balance 31st December, 1861 ......Rs.	15,343	14	5	
By Net profit for the year ended 31st December 1862, after paying the expenses of management and opening of new branches, and including all bad and doubtful debts	3,73,772	10	3	
By Balance of Reserve Fund retransferred	50,000	0	0	
				4,39,116 8 8
Balance				24,969 10 0
				Rs. 4,64,086 2 8
To Balance				24,969 10 0

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Accountant.

Bombay, 20th June 1863.

We have carefully audited the Balance Accounts of the Central Bank of Western India for the half year ending the 31st December 1862, and believe them to be quite correct.

SAMUEL W. READ,
HORMUSJEE JEEHANGEER,
Auditors.

GOLOSHES,

WATERPROOF COATS AND HATS.

MINERALIZED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

A supply just received by J. AND W. WATSON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed STRAW AND CRINOLINE HATS, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths and Bouquets, Black and White Tufts, Canvass-worked Slippers and Cushions, Boys' and Girls' Colored and Black Kid Boots of assorted sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.

Medow Street, Fort.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Louisa*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay, otherwise Captain Scowcroft will land it in any boats he may be able to secure, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Captain Scowcroft and the owners of ship *Louisa.*

Bombay 26th June 1863.

NOTICE.—One of two PICTURES Shipped on board the late Ship *Patterson* addressed to Mrs. A. Compton, care of Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., Cornhill, London, not having been recovered, any person giving satisfactory information regarding the same will be rewarded.

S. COMPTON.

High Court House, Fort, June 26th 1863.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS RECEIVED PER STEAMER "JEDDO."

	Rs.	
Barren Honour. A Tale, by author of "Guy Livingstone"	4	8
Objects of the Microscope, &c. By L. L. Clarke	2	12
A First Friendship. (From *Frazer's Magazine*)	5	12
"Able to Save;" of encouragement to patient waiting	1	12
Chemical Analysis. I. Part Qualitative. By H. M. Noad	4	8
The Water-Babies: a fairy tale for a land-baby. By Revd. C. Kingsley. Illustrated	5	12
Agnes of Sorrento. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	1	14
Autobiography of Lutfullah, a Mahomedan Gentleman, Edited by E. B. Eastwick	1	14
Experimental Essays on the motions of Camphor on Water; of Camphor towards the light; and history of the modern theory of Dew. By C. Tomlinson	0	12
The Briefless Barrister. By John Mills	1	8
Cross Purposes; or the way of the world. By Marg. Casson	1	8
The Boy's Own Sea Stories; or adventures in a man-of-war, merchantman, and whaler. Written by himself	3	12
The Great Stone Book of Nature. By D. T. Austed, M.A.	3	12
Moses Right and Colenso Wrong. By Revd. Dr. Cumming	3	0
The Material Universe: its vastness and durability. By M. Ponton, F.R.S.E.	3	12
Annual of Scientific Discovery: or Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1863. By D.A. Wells, A.M., M.D.	5	12
Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand in 1860-61. By Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander &c.	8	0
The Subaltern Officer and his duties. By Lieut. E. W. Sandys	2	12
The Improvisatore. By H. C. Anderson	1	8
Great Men of Great Britain. Original Memoirs.	2	12
Journal of a Residence on a Georgian plantation in 1838-39. By Frances A. Kemble	8	0
The Old Lieutenant and his son. By Dr. N. Macleod	2	12
How Pippins enjoyed a day with the Fox Hounds. By Phiz	15	12
The Life of our Lord upon the Earth, &c. By Rev. S. J. Andrews	4	12
Webster's Universal Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language	5	12
Ditto small edition	2	12
Number One; or the way of the world. By F. Foster, 2 vols.	4	8
Robert Browning's Poems;—Lyrics, Romances, Men and Women	5	4
The Late War in New Zealand. By Lieutenant Colonel Carey, C.B.	5	4
Curiosities of Savage Life. By Jas. Greenwood.	5	12
Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary. By G. Fleming	31	8
The Duke's Motto—I am here. By P. Feval	1	8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide. Spring 1863	1	12
Reynolds's The Self-Instructor	0	12
Dual Arithmetic; a new art. Invented and developed by Oliver Byrne, C. E. &c.	8	0
The Practice of the Court of Chancery, &c. &c., 2 vols. 1862. By J. S. & A. Smith, Barrister at Law	47	4
African Hunting from Port Natal to the Zambesi, &c. By Baldwin	15	12
Questions on the Marine Steam-Engine, &c. By T. J. Main & T. Brown	5	12
A Visit to the Birds & Beasts, &c.	1	8
Dean's Wonderful Animals	1	8
Family Herald, Vol. 20—May 1862 to April 1863	5	12
Maunder's Little Lexicon	2	0
——— Little Linguist	1	4
Kinglake's The Crimean Invasion, Vols. 1 and 2.	24	0
Les Miserables. By Victor Hugo. 10 vols.	27	8
The Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe	3	12
——— of Thomas Gray	3	12
The Carpenter and Joiner's Assistant. Being a comprehensive treatise on the selection, preparation, and strength of materials, and the mechanical principles of framing, with their application in Carpentry, joinery, and handrailing; also a course of instruction in practial Geometry, Geometrical lines, drawing, projection, and perspective; and an illustrated glossary of terms used in architecture and building. By James Newlands, Borough Engineer of Liverpool. Illustrated by an extensive series of plates, and many hundred engravings on Wood. 1862	42	0
Watts's Hymns for Children	0	2
Gallery of Eminent Persons. July to Dec. 1861.	13	4
The Irish Comic Songster. Irish Comic Song Book. Each	0	2
——— Melodist. The Naval Songster. Each	0	2
The National Melodist. Harkness's Toast-Maker. Each	0	2
The Popular Vocalist. Irish Comic Vocalist. Each	0	4
Negro and American Songs. Irish Comic Minstrel. Each	0	6
Popular Songs, with music 5 books.	8	12
Moore's Irish Songs, with music	0	12
Cowell's Comic Songs, do.	0	12
Negro Songs, do.	0	12
Scotch Songs, do.	0	12
Songs of Ireland, do.	0	12
The Training School Song Book	2	0
Christy Minstrels' Songs, 6 parts	4	8
Boosey's 200 Songs and Dances for German Concertina	1	2
——— 200 Ballads and Operatic Airs for Violin	1	2
——— 200 Dances and do. for Flute.	1	2
——— 25 Duets for two Cornets	1	2
Chappell's 100 Dances for Flute	1	2
——— 100 Irish Melodies for Flute &c. &c.	1	2
——— 100 Operatic Melodies for English Concertina	1	2
——— Instruction Book for the Violin	1	2
——— ——— for the Clarionet	1	2
——— ——— for the Cornet	1	2
The Bugle-Horn Major's Companion	2	4
Schott's Hand book for Fife and Drum Bands	0	12
Trumpet Sounds for Cavalry	2	4
Act of Beating the Drum	8	0
Cameron's 283 Tunes for the Violin	0	12
Christmas Annual of Dance Music (Piano)	0	12
Forty Sets of Quadrilles, for violin, flute, &c.	0	12
Eighty-Four Duets, do.	0	12
Fifty-One National Airs for the Concertina	1	2
Russell's German Concertina Tutor, 2 vols.	8	0
Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms	0	12

SUNDRIES.

Colour Boxes, japan tin, 12, 20 & 24 tubes, Rs. 15, 25 and ... 32 0

Mordan's Quill Nibs, 50 and 100 in a box. Rs. 1½ 2 8

Portfolios, roan and leather; letter, foolscap, and demy sizes.

Very handsome Portfolios, with locks and keys.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Cups, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemen's.

Do. do. do. Ladies', set with diamonds.

Do. Open faced, Ladies'.

Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.

Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions, Portmanteaus, Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Bobies, Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candlesticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzen Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leben Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 Months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 27th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	122 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
ent Press Co.	3,007	575 per share	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,900 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	101
" Loan 1835-36	99½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 19-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d.
To China / To Clyde / To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (26th June 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 500.
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 492 to 495
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 495 to 496
New Oomrawuttee	" 445 to 450
New Compta	" 465 to 468
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 550 to 555
New Bursee and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veeraval	" 450 to 465
New Khandeish	" 425 to 430
New Poratchee	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 470 to 475
New Mangalore	" 455 to 460

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,620.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-6 to 7-7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34 / 37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£744,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
Bombay, 15th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11½d.	do.
" 2 do.		1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11¼d.	do.
" on Demand			
On Scotland do.		1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 10th June 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.	
" " " 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" " " 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" " " 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" " " 1 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.	
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.					
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¼d.	"
On demand / On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon, remitting the proceeds in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	2-53	"
On Demand	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¼d.
" on demand	1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay," and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 26	Pharamond	Searle	Sea.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Barque Pharamond, from Sea.—Returned through stress of weather.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 26	Gem of the Ocean	William	St. Thomas.
	Sam Mendel	Ellwood	Liverpool.
	Ambrose	Daniell	Liverpool.
	Comperdown	Houston	Calcutta.
	Crescent	English	Liverpool.
	Sir Charles Napier	Bell	Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Tim Whiffler, A. Cotter, bound to Liverpool.
Ship Avenier, Barreyne, bound to Kurrachee.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer Pioneer, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 26TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Liverpool.

South.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Pochajee and Framjee ; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed ; loose Hemp, 120 cwt., Khatesy Sukerchund.

Africana.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., R. Sozba and Co. ; 81 bales Wool, 213 cwt., Veerjee Samjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 75 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee ; 50 bales Wool, 159 cwt., 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Mooljee Hirjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Jewraz Damoder ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung.

Barclam.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khatow Khimjee ; 47 bales Cotton, 111¼ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.

Dalkeith.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.

Margaret Blair.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Cullandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

Broughton Hall.—350 bales Cotton. 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Star of Brunswick.—224 bundles Gall, 112 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhimjee ; 12 bundles Nuxvomica, 6 cwt., R. Burjorjee.

Maldon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Norah Græme.—325½ bales Cotton, 1139½ cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Belle Isle.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hurgovindass Pranjeevundass ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Vurjeevun Vulubdass.

Albion.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Euphrates.—50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Glee Maiden.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Golabchund Sobhagchund ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmechund Nursidass Sons ; 49 bales Cotton, 171½ cwt., Edulgee Framjee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramchund Manockchund.

Morning Light.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Zuleika.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Woolumchund Hirjee.

Nagasaki.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Tulla Nagsy ; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Gangjee Murpat ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama ; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Forganhall.—350 bags Linseed, 612½ cwt., Jairam Visram : 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govin Girdhur.

Excellent.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustomjee Edujee and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Purbhoodass Pranjeevundass.

Americana.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—15 bales Goat Skins, Stearns Hobart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer Columbian.—8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumalltbhoy Jairaz ; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hocumchund ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlutgur ; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta and Co. ; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 45 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edulje ; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer Columbian.—18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullianjee Nusserwanjee and Co. ; 124 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund ; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each Dhurmsy Poonjabhoy ; 10 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumnadass Khoosaldass.

For Penang.

Steamer Columbian.—1 Box Rupees, Ewart Latham and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492 Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
749 Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
700 Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
750 Chapman, Harland.	May 29
710 Coleroon, Hall.	
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.	
890 Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.	
939 Glorianа, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
H. M. St. Punjaub.	
H. M. St. Assye.	
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	April 9
774 Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.	
844 Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.	
956 Preston, Moffett.	
890 Stamboul, Towar.	
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1001 St. Hilda, Clark.	
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940 Wings of the Wind, Wellie—W. Nicol & Co.	April 30
FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1033 Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1138 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.	
904 Baron Renfrew, Thomas.—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
639 Barbara.	March 24
1282 Canova, Hayes.	
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 29
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937 Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1303 Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co.	
1328 Hahneman, Phillips.	May 18
1094 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	
952 Indian Queen, Jago.	
1198 James Smith, Savoury.	
792 Japanese, Baird.	
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson.	June 3
965 Margaret Faulkner.	
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
Montrose—Remington & Co.	
982 Princess Somerset, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
990 Reginald Heber, Leisk—Remington & Co.	May 18
136 Sea Star, Steele—Steele, Price & Co.	
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.	April 25
37 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
965 Tangier.	April 27
1178 Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1095 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
903 Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936 Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325 Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
1343 Levant, Ferran.—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811 Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1069 Oriental, Ballard.	April 20
1459 Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.	
FROM CARDIFF.	
427 Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187 Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
798 Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
1055 Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
969 Falkland, Pender.	
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.	
1155 Sabino.	March 8
1246 Sirocco.	April 14
705 Southern Rights.	March 9
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
FROM SYDNEY.	
830 Fairlie, Stephens.	
FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950 Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
334 Crusader.	
1047 Euxine.	
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199 Baden.	(put back.)
460 Chasley.	
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780 Manlius.	
FROM THE CLYDE.	
990 City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
813 City of Delhi, Muir.	
934 Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 6
FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.	
538 Cheduba (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	May 15
FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
FROM NEW ZEALAND.	
958 Owen Glendower.	
FROM MELBOURNE.	
1422 Blue Jacket.	May 21
1235 Tornado.	May 2
FROM BORDEAUX.	
Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
FROM GALLE.	
858 Iwanhoe, Fillan.	
FROM CALCUTTA.	
980 Arratoon Apcar (s.)	June 15
Clymene.	
Day Dream.	
1440 Eliza (a)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
908 Esmeralda (a.)	
Good Success.	
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
620 Hyderee.	May 22
804 Joshua.	
664 Mary Ann.	
942 Miriam—Lawrence & Co.	April 22
410 Ophir	May 29
Orissa (s), Parish—P. and O. Co.	
Rohamanee.	April 17
806 Shen Shah.	
1345 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
FROM MOULMEIN.	
633 Faize Allum.	
961 Minniehaha,—Morgan.	April 20
592 Princess Royal—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	
631 Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
375 Rebecca Shepherd, (a) Somers.	May 22
698 Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.	April 15
FROM RANGOON.	
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

538 David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657 Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
364 James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co	
615 Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
492 Sirocco.	
492 Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699 Westward Ho ! Wilkinson.	April 15
FROM LIVERPOOL.	
518 Melody, Janes.	
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.	
FROM NEWCASTLE.	
473 Monitor, James.	
FROM CARDIFF.	
379 Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
419 Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18
FROM THE CLYDE.	
578 Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
264 Helen Morrow.	
450 Jessica, Powell.	
489 Nyssas, Hutchison.	
Roxana, Spittal.	
FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675 Alipore.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 19, Barque Palatine, J. Napton, from Liverpool 14th February.

Do. French Ship Bailly de Suffren, Chenillez, from Karical 18th June.

Do. Ship Hiawatha, from Newport.

DEPARTURE.—June 18, Ship Mathilda Atheling, Power to Cuddalore, via Pondicherry.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Swindley, Major, 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Poona.
Bell, Lieut. Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 26TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. For the preservation of the public peace during the Mohurrum on the 27th and 28th instant, H. M.'s 103rd Regt., will hold one full company with proportion of Officers, in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning.

The 18th and 21st Regt. N. I., will each hold in readiness in their lines two full companies with their proportion of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers under the command of experienced European Officers to turn out at a moment's warning from a Magistrate of Police or other qualified peace Officer.

The men warned for this duty are to be prohibited from quitting their Barracks and lines.

The Commandant directs that Commanding Officers of native Regiments will give strict injunctions to the Mussulmans of their respective Regiments not to carry their Taboots, if they have any, beyond the boundary of the Esplanade nor to enter the Fort.

An experienced European Officer in command of the usual guard to be directed to escort each Regimental Taboot should there be any, and the men of the European and native Regiments are not to be permitted (unless upon duty) to visit the native Town during the above period.

The particular attention of Officers, Commanding the Regiments in Garrison is called to the public order which has been issued by the Senior Magistrate of Police.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 25th June 1863.

A Committee composed as follows will assemble at such time and place as the President may appoint, to report on a subject that will be communicated by the Adjutant General of the Army :—

PRESIDENT.
Brigadier General Lucas, Inspector Royal Artillery.
MEMBERS.
With the Sanction of Government.
Colonel Munbee, Royal Engineers.
Colonel Pottinger, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Colonel Wray, C.B., Inspector General of Ordnance.
Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

The Brigade Major to the Inspector of Artillery will officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native languages as follows :—

Maratha.
Captain G. R. C. Westroff, Staff Corps, Acting 2nd in Command Sawantwaree Local Corps.
Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, Staff Corps, Adjutant 26th Regiment N. I.

Hindoostanee.
Lieut. H. W. Harris, 10th Regiment N. I.
Captain H. S. Osborne, Invalid Establishment
Lieut. J. Fagan, General List, attached to the 2nd Regiment Scind Horse.
Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th Regiment N. I.

Letter to the Editor.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SIR,—In your issue of today I observe the following NOTICE.—TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. —It has been announced that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 13th May last, a reduction of 47½ per cent. was declared on the current annual premiums of all parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Society during the present year, being 2½ per cent. more than the amount of reduction of last year, which was 45 per cent.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

From the above any sensible person would infer that if he held a Policy in the "Universal." and had paid a sufficient number of Premiums to entitle him to participate in the Profits, he would be allowed to deduct 47½ per cent. from his Premium for the current year. Such however is not the case, for upon enquiring at Messrs. Leckie's Office, I find the 47½ per cent on the year's Premium is the amount that would be added to the sum assured, and not be payable till death.

This I think ought to be brought to the notice of the public in order that the "Bonus given by this Society" may be appreciated at its' true value. I am, Sir, your's obediently,

L. E. L.

Bombay, 26th June 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At 3, Russell Street, Calcutta, on the 13th June, the wife of John M. Lister, Esq., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 18th June, the Wife of J. Campbell Esq., of a son.

At Morar, Gwalior, on the 18th June, the wife of Captain H. B. Macleod, R. A., of a son.

DEATH.

At Tanjore, on the 16th June, the wife of Mr. T. W. Johnson, aged 61 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs.	0 6 0	...
" ½ "	"	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	"	0 14 0	...
" 1 "	"	1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	"	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer Columbian, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th June 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer Coringa, will close THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched via Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—JUNE—JULY, 1863.

Full Moon	Wednesday	1d. 11h.	31.3m.	A.M.
Last Quarter	Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	A.M.
New Moon	Thursday	16d. 3h.	44.6m.	A.M.
First Quarter	Friday	24d. 2h.	23.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	30d. 6h.	24.1m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	27	Jupiter sets at 0.51.	5 26	6 39	7 0	7 35
Sun.	28	4th Sun. after Trinity.	5 26	6 40	8 10	8 13
Mon.	29	St. Peter.	5 27	6 40	9 10	9 12
Tues.	30	Saturn sets at 11.89.	5 27	6 40	9 43	10 10
Wed.	1	Daybreak at 4h. 3m.	5 27	6 40	10 38	11 4
Thur.	2	Visitation of Virgin Mary.	5 27	6 40	11 31	11 57
Fri.	3	Dog days begin.	5 27	6 40	0 23	0 48

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 27th.—Runjeet Sing died, 1839.—Massacre of British Troops at Cawnpore by Nana Saheb, 1857.
Sunday 28th.—Stamp Duties instituted, 1693.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
Monday 29th.—Royalists routed the Parliamentarians at York, 1613.—Stockport Riots, 1852.
Tuesday 30th.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1695.
Wednesday 1st.—Tobago taken by the British, 1803.—Marriage of Princess Alice, 1862.
Thursday 2nd.—Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
Friday 27th.—Quebec founded, 1608.—Capitulation of Paris, 1815.

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE have been REMOVED to the NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, opposite Military Square.
Bombay, June 16, 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 19	KURRACHEE	June 20
AGRA	June 20	LAHORE	June 17
ALLAHABAD	June 15	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	June 6	MADRAS	June 20
BANGALORE	June 19	MALTA	June 8
COCHIN	June 10	MEERUT	June 16
CALCUTTA	June 16	OUDH	June 20
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	June 19
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 18	RANGOON	May 24
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	May 27
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

AN order of men has risen up in recent times, in whose hands the useful arts have been raised to a new dignity—have been married to genuine, unpretending and inductive science. By these men ignorance and empiricism have been disparaged, and the labors of the workshop rendered subservient to intellectual progress. They are giving to science an eminently practical character, and to practice a no less scientific character, by throwing the light of principles upon applications, and the light of applications upon principles. They do not divorce what God has joined together. They understand that it is possible truly to know any science without knowing its applications, or truly to know any any art without knowing its principles. What science discovers of the properties and laws of matter, art invents the means of directing to practical applications, and of rendering fruitful to mankind, It is not given to man to endue matter with new properties, nor to prescribe the laws under which his inventions are to take effect. A new motive power, a new form of construction, are experiments on the resources of nature under new conditions. Galileo, for instance, was the first who discovered that a pendulum might be used for measuring time; and Huagens was the first who invented the means of rendering this knowledge fruitful to mankind by making a pendulum clock. 'The order of men to which we refer is that of mechanical engineers. This is a comprehensive order. Engineering is "the conversion of matter to men's uses by processes of what is called art, but which really is nature, for its source is in the brain that God created." There is really no distinction between mechanical and civil engineering. The basis of all civil engineering is practical mechanics. In the hands of mechanical engineers science and art have become more and more indissolubly united than ever before, science has drawn more and more largely upon experiment as a means of arriving at truth, and art has applied the knowledge thus acquired with more freedom and boldness to the exigencies of mankind. The ministering servants of both have gone forth and will go forth conquering and to conquer. If we remember that easy transit is one of the most important of the processes of civilization, that in proportion as a man can travel his means of instruction increase : if we consider how easy transit by roads, bridges, railroads, viaducts, tunnels, Steam Navigation is bringing mankind together—together in a far higher sense than the mere annihilation of Physical distance, together in the realization of a common brotherhood : if we contemplate actual results, how that many by these means are running to and fro and knowledge is being increased, that men are taking the light and diffusing it, that myriads are now sitting in marvellous light that but lately were dwelling in gross darkness : and if we believe in results yet to be realized, that as in the visible universe we see every law perfect, every animate or inanimate things fulfilling its function, every orb rolling with unvarying accuracy through its appointed circuit, so the time will come when the universe of man will exhibit the same beautiful order and harmony, and this earth exhibit the scene of a happy and a rejoicing people : if we keep all these things in view, we can understand something of the mission of the modern order of mechanical engineers ; and understanding their mission, we shall not think it too much to say that their warfare is against all that degrades, corrupts, and darkens, in behalf of all that can exalt, purify, enlighten and bless mankind. It is surely desirable that, in every land where the vast, marvellous and useful labors of this order of men are carried on, there should be kept and preserved some record of them ; a record, indeed, not only of their accomplished deeds ; but of their thoughts, designs, schemes —their possible deeds. How many great engineering works have been accomplished in India, against great difficulties and under great difficulties, that for want of a record have remained unknown in the very land which they have blessed, much more to the rest of the world. How many able men in India, of the order of mechanical engineers, have had noble designs and contrivances for realizing them, which for want of a record have perished and been lost to the world. How much might the record both of such actual and possible deeds have contributed to promote the public good, have actually advanced the civilization of the country. In connection with this subject Major J. G. Medley, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, has made an important proposal, a proposal which, we are glad to see, has been favorably viewed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and which, we feel confident, will be universally and cordially responded to by the order of Engineers in India, and very extensively by the general public. His proposal is thus stated in his own words :—

"To start on a proper footing, a series of Professional Papers on Indian Engineering to which Military, Departmental, Railway, and other Engineers, should be invited to contribute. This series would contain.—1st.—Original papers descriptive of works actually executed or in progress in any part of India. 2nd.—Official documents, reports, projects, and the like, which Government may place at the Editor's disposal for publication. 3rd.—Papers on original professional subjects or on scientific subjects bearing on the profession. 4th. —Original designs and projects. 5th.—Occasional translations and reprints of articles of importance, which are not generally accessible to the Indian Engineer."

Major Medley has issued a circular (reproduced in our issue of the 18th instant) with the view of ascertaining what amount of assistance, both literary and pecuniary, he can look for from different individuals ; after obtaining which information, he will make a definite application to Government for further necessary support, and conclude arrangements for issuing the first number of the series. He will, meanwhile, register the names of subscribers, and take charge of any MSS. that may be entrusted to him for publication. He expects to be able to issue numbers to subscribers at Rs. 3 per copy, but non-subscribers will be charged an increased rate. We trust Major Medley's proposal will meet with such a prompt response, that he will be enabled to proceed immediately with his editorial labours and to issue the first number of the series without delay. This is an important scientific and literary undertaking in which many of the order of mechanical engineers in India are well qualified to co-operate with the public-spirited originator ; meanwhile, the press we feel sure will do its utmost to help it forward. The object of the undertaking and what may be expected from it are so well stated in the first few paragraphs of the Circular, that we subjoin them :—

"It has long been a matter of regret, that no means exist of recording from time to time the experience of Officers of the Engineering Department in India, for the benefit of their contemporaries or successors.

"It is, in fact, not merely a subject of regret, but of serious inconvenience, that is almost daily felt by those engaged in Indian Public Works, whilst year by year, Officers of high attainments leave the country, carrying with them their experience of the past and their projects for the future, which are alike lost to Government and the public.

"The peculiarities of Indian Engineering have greatly increased this inconvenience. It is not often easy to procure Professional Books at all ; and when procured, they are too often found inapplicable to Indian specialities. The difficulties and delays in travelling render it generally impossible for an Engineer to consult viva voce with others, while he is obliged to undertake a large amount of subordinate miscellaneous work, which elsewhere would be made over to Contractors, making it peculiarly desirable that, in spite of all the above difficulties, he should have a certain acquaintance with almost every branch of the profession.

"It is, moreover, not a little mortifying that of the Great Works that have been executed in this country, with scanty means and in the face of extraordinary difficulties, so few records exist, that even to the professional public the very names of the works are unknown, quite as much as, or even more so, than to Civil Engineering ; and this is still more to be regretted at the present time, when the separate existence of the three Corps of Indian Engineers has just been terminated. One praiseworthy exception, there has been to this neglect in the Madras series of Professional Papers, which appears, however, to have lately ceased."

INDIAN Affairs do not want for attention in the House of Commons, in the matter of asking questions upon them, at all events.

The day after the short recess consequent on the Whitesuntide holidays, nearly a dozen questions were put by one member or another, all referring to India or the position of matters in China ; and though many of the questions are of a frivolous character, good generally results from the conversations that commonly follow them. Foremost amongst the questioners is the indefatigable Colonel Sykes, who, notwithstanding some oddities and eccentricities, often does good service by calling attention to subjects of importance in themselves, but which do not appeal very generally to popular sympathy. We cannot say this applies to his zeal for those special objects of his affection, and protection (if that were in the Colonel's power) the Taepings, but even in his position of Advocate General for these Chinese rebels,—whatever we may think of the anomolous position, England finds herself in at present, in affording indirect aid to the Imperialists for the restoration of order in the neighbourhood of the open ports,—we think he carrys the joke a little too far in asking for a Conrt Martial on Captain Dew for the services he rendered at Shon-hing when poor Lieutenant Tinling was unfortunately killed. Then Mr. Liddell, whose recent carefully got up speech on Chinese affairs, fell powerless as a shot with blank cartridge, owing to his motion having utterly fallen through—must in the height of his vexation bother the hapless Under Secretary at War—with unpleasant questions about the pay and the position of the British Officers employed in commanding or drilling Chinese, which are by no means easy to answer. Mr. Monckton Milnes brought to the notice of the Indian Secretary the case of Indian Officers who had elected to serve in the Queens Army and had been doing duty at the recruiting depot at Canterbury since June 1862, without receiving any pay,—this looks on the face of it a dreadfully hard case, but the wary Sir Charles Wood shuts the mouth of the Honorable member with his grievance, by telling him he was entirely mistaken, that the Officers referred to had exceeded their period of furlough and of course were not entitled to pay on the Indian regulations, and that they were not entitled to pay till they did duty under the War office regulations. Mr. Adam, so favourably known in Bombay as Lord Elphinstone's private secretary, but now the popular representative in Parliament of a Scotch County Constituency has his grievance against the Secretary of State, and wanted to know what had been done about a return which was asked for and ordered in May 1861, relative to the stipendiary Native Princes in India, but which though two years had since elapsed, had not yet been produced. Sir Charles Wood in reply threw the blame entirely on the Indian Government which had been twice reminded of the requisition, though not complied with. Lord Elgin had better take a note of this imputation, and take warning from the career of his predecessor, most of whose acts were characterised by delay first and then undue haste afterwards. From the answer given to a question put by Mr. Torrens, it would seem that the question of sending Troops to and from India by the Overland route, was not yet definitely determined. Sir Charles Wood said "the attention of the Home Government had been called to the subject by the Government of Bombay ; but it would be of no use to lay the correspondence before the House, as in its present state it would only mislead. He hoped however, to be able soon to come to a definite conclusion." It is creditable to the Government of Bombay, to have [illegible] of the Home Government [illegible] question.

The case of Lady Inglis, [illegible] of Lucknow, was brought [illegible] House of Commons, and the question [illegible] the [illegible] special grant would be made to her under the special circumstances of her bereavement. The reply was, that the largest amount of pension which it was in the power of the Secretary of State for War to bestow, had been granted to her, and since then no official application had been received by which alone the Secretary of State would be enabled to apply to the Treasury, which had the sole power of granting a special pension. This technicality might surely be easily got over, it is understood Lady Inglis has been left with very inadequate means, and the country would cheerfully grant any sum requisite, for the maintenance in ease and comfort, of the widow of a man who performed such signal service to his country, as the late Sir John Inglis, whose name is indelibly associated with one of the most glorious defences recorded in history.

Mr. Fortescue was to bring before the House of Commons on Friday the 5th June, the whole of the circumstances connected with the case of Sergeant Major Lilley, it is to be hoped there would be a full unreserved statement on the part of the War Office on every point connected with this lamentable affair, and that justice may be dealt without favour or affection, to all parties implicated in a business that has such an ugly look, the whole truth regarding which, has never yet been made public.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.

BY A. A. WEST C.E. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE construction of the Bhore Ghaut Incline was first let by Contract to Mr. Faviell, who began the works in January 1856. In June 1858 to miles and a half of the upper part of the Incline from Khandalla to Lanowlee were opened for traffic, which has since been worked regularly and satisfactorily over that length. Beyond the severity of the gradients, principally 1 in 40 and 1 in 50, and a heavier amount of earthwork than usual, about 260,000 cubic yards, 54,000 of which were of hard rock, there is nothing which calls for particular remark upon this section.

Considerable progress had been made on the remaining 13¼ miles of the Incline, when in March 1859 Mr. Faviell, from causes which it is here unnecessary to explain, relinquished his Contract. The Railway Company carried on the works under the local management of their own Engineers, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, until the following November ; when Mr. Solomon Tredwell, to whom the Contract had in the meanwhile been re-let, commenced operations on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. Within a month, a serious loss occurred in the death of Mr. Tredwell, which threatened to impede still farther the progress of the work.

Under these circumstances it was proposed to secure the services of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, who had been the Company's Resident Engineers on this part of the Incline from its commencement ; and who, by a careful and liberal management during the time they had been carrying on the works for the Railway Company, had induced the labouring classes to look with favor upon the locality, and had overcome that previous scarcity of work-people, which was the chief impediment to an efficient progress. A measure which was calculated to ensure the speediest completion of the Incline was also best calculated to promote the interests of the Railway company, and with the permission of the Directors,—under the advice of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Berkley,—they consented to take the management of the Contract, and Messers. West and Tate were appointed the Resident Engineers on the part of the Railway Company.

The works which are now brought to a successful completion have been in progress for about seven years and a quarter, under three distinct agencies at various times.

Under Mr. Faviell's Contract for three years and a quarter ; by the Railway Company for 7½ months ; and under Mr. Tredwell's Contract (represented by Messrs. Adamson and Clowser) for nearly three years and a half.

The amount of work done during these periods is shown in the following statement :—

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity done by Mr. Faviell from Jan. 1856 to 31st March 1859.	Quantity done by the Company from 1st April 1859 to 15th Nov. 1859.	Quantity done by Tredwell & Co. from 15th Nov. 1859 to Mar. 1863.	Total Quantity.
	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.
Excavation in cuttings	781,187	9,140	1,277,411	2,067,738
Earthwork in embankments	1,157,180	1,624	1,294,504	2,453,308
Excavation in rock, including in the above cuttings and embankments.	554,409	10,[illegible]	1,210,552	1,775,015
	Lineal yards.	Lineal yards.	Lineal yards.	Lineal yards.
Tunnels Headings	1,991½	187	1,681½	3,859⅞
Full size	694	201⅜	2,954	3,859⅜
Lining	..	25	387	412
	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.
Masonry in Viaducts, Bridges and Culverts	31,290	7,524	107,040	145,854
Ditto in retaining walls	10,832	35	65,102	75,969
Excavation for new tank, road and nulla diversions, foundations, &c.	49,018	..	158,994	208,012

The whole of the rainy season was included in the short time that the Railway company carried on the works, which accounts in a great measure for the comparatively small quantity executed during that period.

The total length of Tunnels has been increased to 3,985 lineal yards or rather more than 2¼ miles, by arching over some short lengths of open cuttings.

The total length of the Viaducts and vaulting arches is 13,30 yards or three-fourths of a mile.

The number and dimensions of the Viaducts and Bridges have not been altered from the original design, but it has been found necessary to introduce a few more Culverts during the progress of the works. They are 81 in number, from 2 to 6 feet span.

The total length of the retaining walls is 3,640 yards, or more than 2 miles. These walls which have been required in places where the mountain side is too steep to allow of embanking in the ordinary manner, are generally from 30 to 40 feet in height, and are built of substantial rubble masonry.

A considerable increase over the original estimate of earthwork has been found necessary, chiefly in flattening the slopes of the cuttings and embankments. They average together about 285,240 cubic yards per mile over the whole length of the Incline.

Only two serious slips occurred in the embankments. The smallest of the two was under Battery Hill, where, after an unusually heavy fall of rain, about 40,000 cubic yards of the hill side supporting the embankment, slid off the sloping face of rock, upon which it rested, and became stationary about 60 feet below the level of its former position. In the other case, the weight of the embankment, the outer slope of which rested upon a level benching on the side of Nath mountain, thrust the benching outward a few feet, causing a general settlement of from 3 to 6 feet over a large surface of ground, amounting to more than 100,000 cubic yards. This was remedied by taking the line more on to the solid rock escarpment, and by turning the surface drainage through an adjoining archway.

Some of the heaviest embankments are of the following dimensions :—

176,540 cubic yards	21 chains	long
195,294 " "	14 "	"
364,300 " "	24 "	"
124,840 " "	8 "	"
190,190 " "	9 "	"
250,940 " "	25 "	"

Several of the embankments exceed 60 feet in height on the section, but the margin of the outer slope is in most cases at a much lower level than the surface of the ground on the centre line which is shown in the section. Many of the outer slopes exceed 150 feet in length, and some of them are as much as 240,270 and even 300 feet in length.

By far the greater part of the earthwork has been basketted or carried. The lead has generally been short, but the basket has been used for distances of 10 and 12 chains. Some of the labourers have gone over 25 miles of ground in the day, half the distance loaded, but the more general distance has been from 15 to 20 miles. In a few special instances the lead amounted to half a mile and under, in which cases waggons and horses were used. The spoil from the tunnels, and from the bottoms of the deep cuttings, was run out in waggons, sometimes worked by men, and sometimes by horses. The horses were the strongest and best procurable, perfectly sound and well fed, and the employment of them was attended with perfect success. This is the first instance in which horses have been used, for draught purposes, in the construction of Railway works in the Bombay Presidency.

In the cuttings, the chief difficulty has been occasioned by masses of rock, termed boulders for convenience, embedded in soft moorum. These have frequently fallen away in large masses, but have frequently been found lying in a thick stratum, upon sloping beds of rock, from which they have slipped as soon as the cutting was sufficiently advanced. In several instances fissures in the rock parallel with the upper slope of the face, have been cut through, and large masses of solid rock have slid into the cutting ; one of this character, near Khandalla, measured [illegible] cubic yards. Most trouble from these causes

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experienced in the vicinity of the numerous beds of basalt, intersected by the Incline, where both the boulders and the solid rock are of intense hardness.

Many of the cuttings are through rock of a much more favourable formation, standing with a nearly vertical face; only a small amount of loose material at the top, requiring removal. The finest specimens of this class, are the Mhow-ke-Mullee and Battery Hill cuttings, showing a vertical face of 60 and 70 feet in depth respectively, for about a quarter of a mile.

In two places the slippery nature of the ground assumed formidable dimensions; at a cutting about midway between the first and second mile, and for a length of about three furlongs, above the tunnel near the ninth mile. In the latter instance, the Incline for a length of about half a mile rises along the outer edge of a wide level benching, beginning with a cutting, about 60 feet in depth on the upper side, and gradually reducing in depth, until the level of the benching is reached by the formation level. The surface of this benching for a depth of 30 feet, consists of a spongy mass of soft material, strewn over with boulders, many of them from 20 to 40 cubic yards in size. The cutting was twice excavated, and filled up again with this treacherous material, during the following rainy season. Trenches filled with stone at short intervals down the slope, were tried for the purpose of drainage, but only with partial success. Finally a wide cess was excavated on the top of the firmer substratum, and the slope above flattened to 3 to 1, since which the movement has been very slight. About 125,000 cubic yards of excavation were required in excess of the quantity originally anticipated in this length of 30 chains.

In the other instance at a short cutting about 1½ miles from the starting point of the Contract, the ground is of a steep sideling character, and consists of boulders and soft moorum resting on a steep sloping bed of fissured rock, and extending for several hundred feet up the side of the mountain. After the cutting was partly excavated, it was not only filled up again by a heavy slip, but fissures opened in the ground to a distance of about 200 yards up the slope of the mountains. It was found necessary to take the cutting out in short lengths of about 20 feet, and arch it over, forming it into a tunnel for a length of 99 yards. The slope above was lightened by the removal of a large quantity of the material, which was placed against the outer side, and over the top of the tunnel. More than 100,000 cubic yards of excavation were probably saved by the adoption of this tunnel, the construction of which was attended with many and peculiar difficulties, from the shifting nature of the ground.

Some of the largest cuttings are of the following dimensions:—

90,740	cubic yards	24	chains long.
103,350	”	9	”
110,960	”	13	”
124,050	”	23	”
119,560	”	29	”

The greatest depth on the centre line is 74 feet, but the slopes on the upper side in many instances considerably exceed this height, and in a few cases they run up to nearly 150 feet vertical height above the formation.

In the original design there were 12 Tunnels, amounting to a total length of 2,535 yards. During the progress of the works, at an early stage 14 additional tunnels, of an aggregate length of 1,325 yards were substituted for cuttings, where from the nature of the ground it appeared likely that they would be exposed to the contingency of extensive slips. At a later date another tunnel was added to the number, and slight alterations made in lengths of a few others. The number of tunnels now is 26, and the total length 3,985 yards.

The operation of tunnelling was rendered very slow and tedious, by the excessive hardness of the rock. In Nos. 23 and 25 the crown of the tunnel cuts into a stratum of boulders and red moorum, which entailed the necessity of masonry lining, and the excavation had to be supported by strong timbering, during the construction of the tunnel. In several instances a good deal of trouble was occasioned by the boulders settling down upon the crown bars, sometimes breaking them, and often rendering their withdrawal after the masonry was finished, difficult, and occasionally impossible. In some of the other tunnels it has been necessary to construct short lengths of lining, where the rock was too unsound to be safely relied upon. In only two instances were shafts practicable or advisable, and in one tunnel, a side heading was made, which shortened the time of its completion by about six months.

No difficulty was experienced in the foundations of any of the Viaducts, though they generally required very deep excavations before a sufficiently secure bed of rock was reached. The temporary staging employed for the construction of the upper part of the most lofty viaducts, was of a most substantial and complete description, in the form of level timber roadways, parallel with the viaducts, crossing the ravines at a convenient height, which height was altered from time to time as the work advanced. The stone in most instances was quarried, and brought to the work from above. For the Reversing Station Viaduct, the stone and other material had to be brought along the Mail Road to the level of the bottom of the viaduct, and in this case, horse runs were used to lift the materials on to the piers and arches. Very little stone of the larger descriptions required could be obtained from the cuttings; as where the rock was fit for the purpose, the [illegible]

The Viaducts are built as previously described, of solid block-in-course masonry, up to the surface of the ground, and above that, of block-in-course face work, strongly tied through by bonds of block-in-course, to the internal work of sound rubble. All the arches are built of squared stone laid in courses, with ashlar arch quoins; not a brick has been used in any of the works on the Contract.

A bold but perfectly succeseful plan was adopted to avoid the waste of time, occasioned by the rainy season, lasting for about four months in each year, during the greater part of which working operations have to be almost entirely suspended upon the Ghants. Quarries were opened at Poona, and a large force of masons empolyed in the preparation of stones, which were carried to Khandalla by the railway, a distance of about 40 miles. By this means the skilled work-people were kept together, and as soon as the weather permitted, the masonry works were resumed at once, with a large quantity of prepared material and work-people. Most of the stone used in the upper part of the Reversing Station Viaduct, came from Poona. The saving in time which was thus effected, very materially hastened the completion of the heavy masonry works throughout the Incline, as the best masons were selected for the work, and had no occasion to seek for other employment during the rains.

At the village of Khandalla, the Railway passes across an angle of the Tank, its formation level, 15 feet below the highest level of the water. As the village and the Ghaut traffic, as well as the Railway works are dependent upon this tank alone, for a supply of water, it was necessary to cut off the angle of the tank by a water-tight retaining wall 490 feet in length, parallel with the Railway line. By waiting until the level of the water had become low in the hot season, nearly half the length was built without much difficulty from the water; but for the remaining length of 270 feet it was necessary to incur the expense of a cofferdam. It was built in 4 lengths, the foundation averaging 10 feet below the surface of the water when at its lowest level.

The lime used near Kandalla was brought from the Deccan, from distances of 20 to 40 miles. For the lower part of the Incline, lime from Bombay was used. Much of the sand had to be brought from distances varying from 4 to 10 miles.

The small springs which are to be met with occasionally, within a short distance of the Railway, were not sufficient even to afford drinking water for the work-people in the hot season. For the centre and much of the lower part of the Incline, water for general purposes and for the masonry was brought up from the Oolassa on bullocks, a distance of 4 or 5 miles. The upper part of the Incline was supplied in the same way from Khandalla, and for a similar distance. By damming up one of the tunnels before the rains, it was converted into a reservoir, which afforded an ample supply of water during the following season, for the works in its neighbourhood. Pipes were also laid down, which considerably shortened the distance of carriage from Khandalla. It was necessary however to keep 1,500 bullocks constantly employed in the carriage of water alone, when the works were in full progress.

About 16 miles of cart road and more than double that length of bridle and bullock paths had to be constructed to give access to the works. A railway siding of nearly two miles in length from Telowlee Station to Wonee was also laid for the purpose of bringing materials to a point nearly opposite the 4th mile.

In the season of 1859-60 the works were almost brought to a stand still twice, by visitations of cholera, which caused a very great mortality amongst the work-people, and the Contract was almost deserted while the disorder lasted; but upon its disappearance, the work-people re-assembled in large numbers, and all expedients and remedies were promptly taken to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic. In the two following working seasons of 9 months each, the average number of work-people employed was more than 30,000. As early as November 1860, the number of work-people amounted to upwards of 50,000; of whom 10,822 were drillers, and 2,659 masons. This number was still farther increased and in March 1681, there were over 42,000 upon the works. The effect of the rainy season may be realized from the fact that in the following June, this number had dwindled down to about 4,000 at work on the ground, though a large force was employed at Poona besides. In September the work-people as usual began to re-assemble, and in December 1861 exceeded 33,000 in number, and continued without any material reduction for the rest of the working season. During the last working season of 1862-63 it has not been possible to employ more than a comparatively limited number of men, as the heavy works were reduced to two or three confined localities.

It is worthy of notice that during the last three years of the progress of the works, there has been no scarcity of work-people. On the contrary it was necessary to refuse employment to many hundreds who applied for work. The means whereby this result has probably been obtained are.—A provison either in money or kind for building huts. A liberal supply of water at the Contractor's expense. An arrangement by which the bazaar rates for grain and other necessaries were equalised over the whole Contract. Reguler payment of wages at an early date under the personal superintendence of the chief managers into the hands of each individual employed. A strict enquiry into all complaints by the work-people. No fines except dismissal, but a system of prompt rewards for extra exertion; and gratuitous medical assistance.

The different varieties of labour required for Railway woks in India may be illustrated by the following list of the different classes employed upon the works of the Incline:

1. European Agents and Overseers.
2. Native Overseers and Clerks.
3. Native storekeepers.
4. Time keepers.
5. Interpreters.
6. Muccadums, or Gangers.
7. Drillers.
8. Buttiwallas, to load and fire the blasts.
9. Beldars, or Quarrymen.
10. Nowganies, to lift and carry heavy weights.
11. Coolies, also called Bigaries or common labourers.
12. Wonem and Boys do. do.
13. Mestries or Foreman.
14. Tanki manons, or stone dressers.
15. Gowndies or builders of masonry.
16. Carpenters.
17. Sawyers.
18. Smiths and strikers.
19. Filemen.
20. Platelayers.
21. Bheestees or water-carriers generally with bullocks
22. Horses and drivers.
23. Bullocks, bullock carts and drivers.
24. Bullock drivers.
25. Trumpeters, for mustering work-people.
26. Ramoosees, or watchmen.
27. Naiks of Police.
28. Sepoys of Police.
29. Peons or messengers.
30. Gunpowder makers.
31. Chuppermen or thatchers.
32. Donkeys.
33. Cobblers, and harness makers.

The most numerous classes of the above are the Drillers, Nowganies and common labourers; next in number are the Beldars, Gowndies, Tanki masons, Bullocks, and Dankeys with their drivers. The rates of wages of all classes below the foremen, varied from 1½ annas or 2¼ pence to 1½ rupees or 3 shillings a day. For each description of labour there were several rates of pay according to skill.

Accidents were of very rare occurrence, though from the nature of the works, and the ordinary inactivity of the common labouring natives, they are much exposed to injury. In the blasting operations an average number of fully 6,000 shots have been fired and 2½ tons of powder consumed every working day for the past 3½ years. During some periods the daily number of shots exceeded 20,000, but very few cases of injury from fragments of stone have occurred. The quantity of patent fuse which has been consumed, amounts to 1,177,600 yards or 669 miles in length. Of the common country fuse prepared as required upon the works, more than three times that quantity has been used.

It would exceed the limits of this short notice to enter into any detailed description of the whole Incline as now completed, or of the many interesting works with which it is thickly studded, or to describe more fully the various difficulties which have been encountered and the expedients adopted to overcome them.

The arrangements for working the Incline, consist of a large Station at Dhynowlee in the Konkan near the foot of the Incline, and another at Lanowee in the Deccan at the summit. At these Stations the Trains will be adjusted and the Ghaut Engines and Brake-vans attached. There are also three intermediate Stations, at Thakoorwada, the Reversing Station, and at Khandalla. Each of the Stations is provided with a Telegraph having a separate wire and instrument for each line of rails. The Trains will be worked by "In" and "Out" signals between each Station and the next, and no train will be allowed to pass or leave any Station until the preceding train has left the next Station.

On the 30th March 1863, seven years and three months after the beginning of the works, an experimental train consisting of two Ghaut Engines and three Brake-vans was run through for the first time, by Mr. Graham, the Chief Engineer, accomplishing the distance of 13½ miles between Padusdherree and Khandalla in 52 minutes running time.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA.

24*th June*, 5 P.M.

Securities Five-and-half, seventeen premium.
Fives, eight premium.
Fours two discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one penny.
Freights, dead weight, thirty-five shillings.
Cotton, seventy to seventy-five shillings.
Interest on Loans nine per cent.
Money Market, money in demand.
Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight ten to rupees eight fourteen.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees seven to rupees seven four.

MADRAS.

24*th June*, 5 P.M.

Securities, five and a half, seventeen premium.
Fires, eight premium.
Fours, two discount.
Freight, dead weight, thirty-five shillings.
Cotton, seventy to seventy-five shillings.
Interest on London, nine per cent.
Money market, money in demand.
Forty inches, Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight ten to rupees eight fourteen.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees seven to rupees seven four.

LOCAL.

His Highness the Imaum of Muscat has sent an Agent here to complete the arrangements proposed by Mr. Mansfield, Commissioner of Sind, for extending telegraphic communication on the Persian Gulf.

The Judges of the High Court have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Taylor and Scoble, Barristers-at-law, and Dr. Dallas, to conduct the examination of Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, articled clerk to Mr. Kelly, for his admission as Solicitor Attorney of the High Court.

WEATHER REPORT.

Rutnagherry.—During the past fortnight ending 15th June, a sufficiency of rain has fallen. The sowing of the different grain Crops was progressing at Malwan, and completed at Viziadroog and other districts. The state of health is reported good except at Onee, Mudrool, and Chickulgaon where about 75 head of Cattle have died. The large fall of rain of 19 inches and 56 cents is stated to have been registered at Rutnagherry.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Collector of Bombay has intimated to the Municipal Commissioners that he is prepared to make over to them, the strips of Government land on both sides of the Parell Road, and an Assistant Engineer of the Board has been deputed to receive charge of the same.

Mr. Watson, the Inspector of Slaughter house, Markets and shops has received the sanction of the Board, to increase the number of Bullocks employed by him, to six, on the ground that two carts are wholly insufficient to remove the filth from the markets.

Untinned Water Pipes.—At the recommendation of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. W. W. Mr. Syllamon Adum, an authorized plumber, has been suspended from public employment for a period of two months, in consequence of having laid untinned service pipes, contrary to regulation.

The inhabitants of Sion have made an application to Government for a Water Supply to that neighbourhood. The cost is estimated at Rs. 3,843. The application has been submitted to Government for sanction.

Road Drain at Byculla.—The following letter has been addressed to the Clerk to the Commissioners by the Board's Surveyor.

Sir,—With reference to the Commissioner's Resolution, under your letter, No. 946 of the 23rd April last, I have the honor to report that a gutter all the way from the Post Office is scarcily needed. One from the entrance gate of the Byculla Church and Schools, to the Shepperds road and down the northern side of it would be very desciable, but the foot-deep drain, Suggested by the Inspector would be too deep for the very small slope that can be obtained. A shallow surface drain is all that is practicable on the Parell Road side, on the other road the sunk drain can be constructed.

2. I estimate the cost of a substantial stone lined drain at Rs. 1,614, which, however will be much reduced if the work be performed by contract.

3. If the Inspector can construct the drain, on the average sections (herewith shown) and of the materials specified in my estimate, for the amount stated by him, he should, I think, be directed to complete the work without delay.

H. E. Wilcox,
Surveyor to Municipal Commissioners.

The Contractor agreed to accept the contract for Rs. 1,500, but as he could not commence the work until after the monsoons, the Board directed the Surveyor to commence with it, upon the first favorable opportunity.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—26th June 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Drunk and Incapable.—James Perry pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and incapable in Apollo Street and was fined one rupee and discharged.

Disorderly Behaviour.—Choornelal Moteeram and Dhurumsee Anundjee pleaded guilty to having behaved in a disorderly manner in Medow Street on Thursday and were fined three rupees each.

Before H. E. Leeke Esq.

Refusal of Duty.—Eight seamen of the ship *Eliza Benka*, named James Beatt, Thomas Ormsby, Charles Rochester, John Falkenston, Thomas Vernon, Thomas Arthur, Gavon Ross and Charles Chrish, who have been in Jail since the 23rd on a charge of "refusal of duty," were sent on board on their expressing their wish to return.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY

Friday, 26th June 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq., Chief Magistrate, and Captain W. Barker, Master Attendant, and the Conservator of Port.)

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held again this day, in the Fort Police office, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British ship *Patterson*.

Robert Knowles recalled, stated,—I sounded the well of the *Patterson* on the morning of the day that she left at half past six or nearly seven o'clock I found nine inches. I did not take any sounding rod into the galley to dry it, and I said nothing about the oil casks having burst. I know nothing about the anchor having injured the vessel's bow. I sounded the well about six o'clock in the evening again and then I found five feet of water in her. I can't say whether the captain was on deck or in the cabin. I then dried the rod several times. I got one glass of grog that day; when we lifted the second anchor. I remember about ten or eleven o'clock on the night of the fourth I heard the men say that the ship had struck, they felt a shock, but I did not feel any shock. I believe all hands got the grog at the same time that I did.

John O Diamond said,—I was cook of the late ship *Patterson*, when she left Bombay. The ship was as tight as a bottle. I recollect the carpenter coming into the Galley to dry his sounding rod about two oclock in the afternoon of the day we went out, before the cabin dinner. I should say there was about two feet of it wet. The sounding rod was about thirty-six inches long. He the carpenter said he thought the oil casks had sprung a leak. He expressed surprise at finding so much wet on the rod. I pulled my hand over the rod and it appeared to me to be wet with water, and I said to the carpenter, "that's water, it can't be oil." I told him that 'oil would stick to the rod it would not drop off.' I felt it, it was wet with water about three o'clock in the afternoon I saw the carpenter try the pump again, that was as the cabin dinner was going in. He did not dry the rod but bring it up there. I saw the pump sounded again at six o'clock in the evening in the first dog watch, the carpenter reported there was about five feet water in her. I saw the mate sound the pump at eight o'clock at night with a plumb and the lead line. He said there were eight feet in her. I saw the Captain on deck in the poop from six [illegible] I felt no shock of the ship striking, and I did not hear the crew talking of such an occurence. I was one of the first to leave the vessel. I got into the boat about nine o'clock at night, the same boat that the Captain left the ship in about one o'clock in the morning. There were other two in the boat with me. I did a little pumping before eight o'clock, bur not after; I heard the pumps going through the mate left the ship about twenty minnutes before the Captain and went away immediately. The water was then on the deck. When the Captain left the water was over the raised hoop. The ship was almost swamped then. I am quite certain that the carpenter came into the gallery to dry his sounding rod at 2 P.M. the day we left. I cannot account in any way for the ship leaking so suddenly.

Robert Knowles recalled said,—It is not true that I sounded the well at two o'clock and found two feet water in the ship. I took the sounding rod into the galley for the first time, between six and seven in the evening. I made an omission. When I first reported to the first and second officers about the ship leaking, I did not see the Captain, but he came out shortly afterwards and said putting his hand on my shoulder "you must be deceived you cant be true" I sounded again and found the same water five foot. I remained on board after the rest of the crew, left, because I had a good deal at stake. I wished to save my tools, and the Captain bore up for the land. I did not save any of my tool. I and the Captain were alone on board for twenty minutes or quarter of an hour. We were in various places in the ship I saw the Captain go forward and come back. Then the men in the boat called out that the ship was settling down. The Captain would not leave her. I entreated him to come away, and at last he said "You go I'll follow you" and he came down immediately after me, might be ten minutes.

John O. Diamonds recalled stated,—The ship never used to have any water in her. The cabin dinner did not leave the galley till after three or four, so I am positively sure the carpenter brought his rod into the galley to dry itat two P.M.

Ralph Olive, on being sworn stated.—I am a seaman on board the *Patterson* when she left this on the 4th June last. I know nothing about the cause of that ship leaking so suddenly and sinking so rapidly. I can't form any opinion. About eleven o'clock at night I was on the topgallant forecastle to see if I could see any land, and felt a slight shock as if she was sliding over a soft bank. I ran aft immediately and said, the ship had struck, and went to the man at the lead and he said he had seven fathoms. The least water we had was five fathoms before and after eleven P.M., twenty minutes after the shock we had five fathoms. I could not see any land. It was hazy and mizzling rain from a little after ten till about twelve. I don't know how the ship was steering at the time. When I felt the shock I had no doubt but that the ship struck the ground. I heard a report through the ship a little before six that some oil casks had burst. I heard that there were twenty-seven inches water in the ship, and I went and asked the carpenter about it, but I can't recollect his answer. The hands were sent to the pumps a few minutes after [illegible] I left the ship a little after one. She then had about six inches side, a bove the water. The ship was very tight before. She was very tight, even in bad weather when loaded with coals. I can form no idea how the ship filled so rapidly or how the leak originated. We had nothing to make the ship strain after the pilot left there was a ground swell. I was not at the helm. The pumps were kept continually going. At nine o'clock the pumps were sounded with the duprea lead after being sounded two or three times with the sounding rod; the Captain whom I had not seen between seven and nine o'clock P.M. though he was on deck the whole time, came to the pumps and said "are you at the pumps yet? The ship mate said, "The ship's making a deal of water, and I'm very sorry to say there's between nine and ten foot water in the hold." The Captain put his hand to his head and said "my God it can't be possible." He then ordered both pumps to be kept briskly going and the mate detached me and two other men to clear away the life boat. About eleven o'clock one of the pumps choked. When the ship struck Dawson and Jerks were with me in the forecastle and all three of us exclaimed at the same time. "There she strikes for the first time." I went to see whether she was sinking very rapidly. We were on the forecastle about ten minutes and then went to the remaining pump. I could see no sign of land nor any light off the deck. That passenger lad was frightened out of his senses, he was crying and told me that he was frightened that we would leave him. told him that we would not. When the pumps were first set going a little after six the water came up very thick, but there was no sign of oil, but there was a little seed. I was at the pump constantly between six and nine, but I did not see the Captain come there. The lad was kept going after six o'clock. We had seven fathoms nearly the whole time. The deepest water that I heard seeing out was seven, and the least five fathoms. There was five fathoms a little before and a little after eleven. Between six and nine we had seven fathoms. The Port anchor was catted and fished by half-past eleven A. M. The starboard anchor was catted directly it was up, about half-past one, and was upon the rail and secured about three. I never saw that anchor strike the ship's side through. I was on the forecastle. The ship had a good deal of overhaug. We were making sail and working the yards and firing a gun three or four times, that's why the anchor was not fished. The ship was rather crank and the starboard anchor was the weather anchor. The topsails, topgallant sails and royals were set before the anchor was tripped. The courses and staysails were set afterwards.

Archibald Euenson deposed.—I was a seaman on board the *Patterson* when she went out on the fourth June I dont know how the ship began to leak, or how she sunk so rapidly. I did not hear any report of the ship striking. The lead was hove about eight o'clock seven fathoms then. I went into the boat about ten o'clock. The water was not exactly smooth then. The ship was lifting about a foot.

The enquiry will be resumed on Monday the twenty-nineth instant at half past two P. M.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

For settlement of Issues.

241 Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy *vs.* Dewalee and others.
264 Jeveebaee widow *vs.* Bawa Jeram Ballucklass.
285 Thomas Cardwell and others *vs.* E. H. Marshall.
286 Hurryram Dewshunker *vs.* Jairam Visram.
287 Moolianee Moolchund Chuttermull *vs.* Cooverjee Leeladhur.
288 Luckmidass Khemjee *vs.* Cullianjee Dhurrumsey
290 Jewraz Megbjee *vs.* Cassalall Mutalall.
294 Framjee Bomonjee *vs.* Andbiaroo Hormusjee Burjoejee.

For final disposal.

291 John Tauner *vs.* W. J. Morgan.
292 J. P. Cornforth and others &c. *vs.* W. J. Morgan.
293 Esmall Mahomed and others *vs.* J. H. V. Johnson.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

91 Mooljee Cawnjee *vs.* Khooshall Dewchund. (part heard.
95 Hajee Abdool Gufoor *vs.* Abdool Rahimon.
97 Lullooblioy Nathoobhoy *vs.* Mancooverbai widow.
103 Dewjee Dewraz and others *vs.* Thucker Nagjee Natheo.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar
Prothonotary's Office, 26th June 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

Eduljee Dadabhoy *vs.* Bhiccoyjee, widow, for hearing.
Bhiccoyjee widow. &c. *vs.* Ruttonjee Bomonjee do.
Nanee Tarree Naiqueen *vs.* Khojah Allarackia Soomar, Executor &c. for hearing.
Ruttonjee Manockjee *vs.* Futtay Bebee, for hearing.
Hormusjee Bomonjee Kaka *vs.* Parvutteebaee, widow, for hearing.
[illegible] *vs.* Sounder Bapoojee and others, for hearing.

26th June 1863. Geo. Taylor, Registrar.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Friday, 26th June 1863.

(Before Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

Messrs. Remington & Co. vs. T. C. Album.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

This action was brought to recover from the defendant, who is a Captain in H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I., the sum of Ms. 6,205-12-3, being the balance of principal money and interest due up to the 24th of February last, to plaintiffs upon on account settled up 31st of July 1860 for money lent in Bombay to defendant, and also for money paid for his use at his request. The service of summons upon the defendant at Ahmedabad having been proved by the Court officer, and the truth of the particulars of demand having been sworn to by one of the plaintiffs, the Court gave verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 6,205-12-3 and interest at nine per cent, from 24th February last, to judgment as also interest on judgment at six per cent with costs.

Bacherdass Manchund vs. Hurrychund Jewraz.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee, for plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff, who is a banker, claimed payment of the sum of Rs. 1,328-9-3, being the amount of balance of principal and interest due up to the 10th March last, and interest thereon. The defendant being a resident of Ahmednuggur, the service of summons upon him at that place, and the truth of the claim having been duly proved, the Court decreed a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for the whole amount with interest thereon at nine per cent. and interest on judgment at six per cent with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—25th June 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Motee Dewajee, Naron Dewajee, and Bhima Munajee, trading under the name of Motee Dewajee & Co. vs. Cusban Ameena.

The plaintiffs in this cause were working goldsmiths, and sought to recover the balance of an account of fifty-five rupees, out of one hundred and thirty, seventy-five having been received on account, for two gold necklaces supplied to the defendant.

Mr. Khunderow Morojee appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff Naron Dewajee appeared in person.

Mr. Khunderow stated the case. He said the defendant had ordered the necklaces to be made by the plaintiff, but the defendant had purchased the articles and owed nothing to the plaintiff, neither had she signed his book, as he was endeavouring to prove. The necklaces however, which he had made, and which were supposed by defendant to be gold, were only a spurious imitation of the genuine article, and his client had had recourse to the police Magistrate, in order to obtain satisfaction for the fraud, but had been referred here as His Worship had deemed the case a fitter one for this Court. The plaintiff had, however, anticipated the proceedings, and brought this action.

Naron Dewajee being sworn, stated that he was one of the partners of the firm of Motee Dowajee & Co. and that they were working goldsmiths. The defendant had ordered the necklaces of him and the signature in his book, here produced, was made by her. The account runs thus:—

One Gold necklace, 7 tolas at Rs. 13	Rs.	71
One ditto.......... 2 ditto	„ 15 „	30
Workmanship	„	29
	Rs.	130
Received on account..............	Rs.	75
Balance due...............	Rs.	55

The defendant had signed this account in his book. The witness, who attested the account, lived opposite to him and was a ready money customer. The defendant had had previous dealings with plaintiff.

To Mr. Khundarao.—Babajee the witness *did not see the mark made* by defendant. It was shown to him by plaintiff afterwards.

His Honor asked how the witness attested the signature.

Plaintiff.—He was shown the signature after the woman had put her mark, and he then attested it. That was the way a note was attested.

His Honor.—Oh, very well, go on.

Plaintiff.—Two boys were in the shop at the time. They were servants of the firm, but they were not then in Court. The necklaces in Court are not the same he supplied.

Babajee Kadur Khan, the witness referred to deposed in a much more satisfactory manner for the plaintiff's cause, than the plaintiff himself, but the evidence of the latter, it is presumed, was thought by the judge, scarcely in accordance with his witness which latter said he knew plaintiff and *saw the goods delivered* to the defendant, but did not know whether those now produced were the same or not. The woman had told him they were, but *he had not seen the ornaments* when they were given to defendant. Plaintiff said to the woman, "you owe me Rs. 55, put your signature." He then asked witness to attest. Witness then *saw her make her signature*.

His Honor.—Are you prepared to swear to that?

Witness. Yes I am.

His Honor remarked on the direct contradiction between the plaintiff and his witness in their testimony as to this important fact, as regarded this cause.

Witness continued.—He then put his signature, *He saw no articles*, but the woman said she had [illegible] when this took place. He heard the Marwarree say that Rs. 55 were due, and *the woman made her mark in his presence.*

Ameena, the defendant, deposed that she ordered these things from the plaintiff, but never made any mark in the plaintiff's book. She said she had paid him Rs. 40 for the gold for the first necklace, and then Rs. 30 for the second one. Before paying plaintiff for the workmanship she wished the Assayer to stamp them, but he refused, saying they were not genuine. She then discovered that they were not worth thirty rupees. Plaintiff was then given in charge of the police. Defendant could produce a witness to prove, one Goolam Nubbee, that he saw her get the necklaces from the plaintiff, and would identify those now before the Court, as the identical ones she had received from the plaintiff.

Without calling further witnesses the plaintiff was then nonsuited.

Otta Futta and Vuna Otta vs. Hurson Bhugwun.

Plaintiff sought to recover twelve rupees four annas for groceries supplied to defendant.

The defendant denied the debt *in toto*. He said he owed the defendant nine rupees, at the time he became insolvent, which had been entered in his schedule since which he had no transactions with him. (Schedule produced).

His Honor asked what plaintiff had to say to that.

Plaintiff said it was a transaction subsequent to the defendant's insolvency.

His Honor.—Well, what proof have you that you delivered the goods?

Plaintiff said he could not prove the delivery as the defendant took the goods from his shop, when no witnesses were present.

Hurson Bhugwun, the defendant, said he had had no dealings with the plaintiff since he took the benefit of the act, and owed him nothing.

Plaintiff said although he could not prove delivery, he could prove he had frequently demanded the money. His witness had not heard defendant promise, but when he went to demand payment, he told the witness what had occurred between them, and this witness would state that he, plaintiff had repeated their conversation. To add to his wrong, when plaintiff had got him served with a summons, he asked him, plaintiff, how he would "pack his money" when he recovered it, which the interpreter informed the Judge, was a facetious manner of alluding to a very unlikely occurrence.

His Honor nonsuited the plaintiff.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 26th June 1863.

(Before N. Spencer.)

Witto Gunnoojee vs. Gopall Lalljee, Wooda Kemajee Amroota Dhoondeeba and Woomajee Suntappa, trading under the name of Gopal Lalljee & Co.

This was a new trial, granted on the application of Wooda Kemajee, who filed an affidavit, representing that the cause of action arose in one of the partners having signed for the others without authority. The claim of the plaintiff was against the four partners enumerated above, for the sum of one hundred and six rupees, eight annas being the balance of an account for money lent, between the 20th December 1862 and the 3rd of January 1863. The entire amount advanced was Rs. 199, against which Rs. 95 had been received on account, leaving one hundred and four rupees, and two rupees, eight annas, interest.

Mr. Connon appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant in person.

Defended wished to have the case postponed, alleging that there were certain papers which he wished to produce.

Mr. Connon said the plaintiff had been greatly harrassed by the defendant, who had caused this action to be tried again. The matter at issue was quite an affair of evidence and he could not see what papers were needed by the defendant.

His Honor overruled the postponement.

Plaintiff stated the amount of balance due. The receipt for the money was signed in the receipt book, by two of the partners of defendant. No remark was made at the time about their being partners. The whole four had a warehouse at Mandavie Bunder and gave themselves out as partners in the trade of Cotton and Wool sweepers. Admissions that the partnership existed between the four defendants had been made before one Baboo Kesow, a Sirkars peon. The partners had made several applications before the money was lent. This defendant came to plaintiff ten times at least before the money was lent. He begged that they, who were "four poor people" going into partnership might have the money. The receipt for the money is signed Amrootee Dhoondeeba, written by metah. This man said he was a partner with the other three. After the money was paid the sepoy heard it admitted, Amroota Dhoondeeba was the man on whom plaintiff had most reliance. Had seen the defendant in his warehouse hundreds of times. He seemed to be the leading man in the business and received and delivered goods.

Several witnesses were called to prove that the defendant had received the money after applying for it with his partners. The defence however now started by plaintiff was that he never was a partner, and had only been security for the other three partners to one Govindjee, who wished to enter the firm—Nuthoo Bhow proved the payment of the money—Amroota Dhoondeeba, one of the partners said that the plaintiff was a partner of the firm and that, a partnership agreement existed, signed by all the partners, which upon a rupture between them, had been placed in the hands of one Nathoo Jadojee who now has the book in his possession. Another partner corroborated these foregoing witnesses in all they said and it was very clear from answers elicited from the cross-examination of the defendant that he had no case.

His Honor summed up commenting at some length on the discrepancies in the defendants case, and returned a verdict for the amount claimed with costs.

NEWS LETTER.

Peshawur, *June 13th.*

"When I tell you there is a strong propensity to suicide up here, it may startle you, yet perhaps invoke your pity; because it cannot all arise from delusive reasoning, or taint hereditary; but seems, as is most common, to have been spread by imitation. Two soldiers, one bank manager, and one or two natives, have fallen victims; the latter I believe realised that wondrous maxim about the course of true love. The former tragedies I attribute to the temperature, which has been unquestionably trying to the British constitution. Concerning thermometrical observations here, there is no difficulty in obtaining them, the fighting public sleeps with a thermometer in its hand; such instruments (thermometers I mean) are confined to green and hot houses at home, but hear, by Jove Sir! there is a morbid habit of bringing one out as part of an officer's outfit. "Awful is n't it old fellow, ninety-six in my verandah at sunrise,' exclaims an Ensign the pallor of whose face, and black circles around his eyes, tell but too truly the faithfulness of his 'metereological observations.' 'A hundred and twenty in my verandah at thirty-one minutes past four to-day, what d'ye think of that my boy,' says a Lieutenant-Colonel who now regrets he didn't take the bonus, and looks as though he had imbibed so much pale ale with the meritorious view of supporting nature, that he himself would be fitly labelled 'Allsop's Indian ale bottled for explosion.' As you stand opposite to that turgid face, it cannot but occur to you that one more glass would have burst the wire,—nay, thread, on which hangs life. The sepoy element by which we hold the great peninsula says, 'hum logue bilkool murgya.' Those approaching from afar, must see the burning haze resting over the valley, like a seething mist from a poisoned cauldron, and curse the hard fate which leads them into it, and yet we are not without hope; now and then the distant thunder in the hills, tells us rain may come, bringing a few hours respite from the fervent heat. Withal we have much for which to be thankful, no great sickness is rife, no pestilence stalks abroad as in last season. Perhaps the peculiarity of one of modes of suicide practised here deserves mention, the unfortunate man put his head into a chattie of water, and was found dead; had it happened that in drinking, the dimensions of our heads were in any way permitted to increase, the death might have been purely accidental, for just as in the fable of the boy and the filberts, one's thirst might equal his greed, and so increase the capacity of the cranium, that its withdrawal would be impossible.

The regiment of Musbee Sappers marched into Peshawur some days since; they, like the men of the 4th Cavalry, and 8th Native Infantry, are without lines, but hear they are destined to proceed to Cherat, in order to make roads, and otherwise perfect that sanatarium, in which the *Lahore Chronicle* seems to have an observant correspondent; his letters are interesting and style flowery, his disease evidently a nervous affection of the liver—unfortunately never benefited by altitude, and naturally enough he hates the place, and almost argues the hill is useless for the purpose it is used, and yet withal he calls the Peshawur valley beneath h's feet, the 'Valley of Death.' But the question is not, whether Cherat is perfect as a sanatarium, we know it is full of shortcomings. But is Cherat the best site *procurable* around Peshawur, or is there a more favourable hill, of which we could take, and hold possession, without constant squabbles with the savages dwelling in the neighbourhood? The rough winds, and sudden squalls must to the sick be very annoying, but so long as these gales are cold, and not the liquid fire which roars in the valley, it may appear out of taste, but they would I fancy agree much better with a tender bud, a delicate flower, like your——Ah! you know I see. General Haly—who knows how to make himself comfortable and is never more happy than when making those so who are under his command—is now at Cherat, and would—though they are scarcely matters which should trouble a General—soon rectify those inconveniences and shortcomings complained of. If 'Khybers' Ghost had any share in securing Cherat he bears his self chosen residence without a murmur? and though dull, it must be more lively than Jumrood and the gloomy pass. The day Colonel Kinleside, R. A. left Peshawur, Colonel Warburton his successor as Acting Brigadier, and commandant of Artillery arrived; and the new General (Garvock) is almost daily expected; it is to be hoped he will deem it unnecessary to inspect the various regiments again, otherwise he may be gratified by seeing that high *cast* horse which your additional correspondent has described to you; it is strange that the real meaning of the hieroglyphic never occurred to him. R. stands for 'race horse,' and that very animal, branded though he be with indignity, is a far better quadruped than most of those which appeared on the parade ground on the day when this dark horse was brought into notice.

While on the subject of these curious surface markings, and queer characters, let me ask you what can be the interpretation of the inscription 'Captain——, O. D. C, which is observable at the entrance to the residence of an officer in cantonment. To the question 'Oh d'ye see?' I reply, 'No, I don't see. An intelligent V. in place of the last letter, and then he, the Highlander, would have made a point of calling for a glass.

You would scarcely think Peshawur a likely place for the resort of visitors, and yet amongst the fashionable arrivals of the present week are Colonel Vaughan, commanding the station of Kohat, and Captain Haly of the Police. Colonel Taylor our Commissioner has returned from the frontier. The great heat seems to have been felt everywhere in the Punjab; even at Abbottabad it was severe, and closed doors and punkahs, the order of the day. It is generally believed General Chamberlain goes home almost immediately, when the command of the Frontier Force will devolve on Colonel Wild, now at Hoti Murdon at the head of the Guides. Can you manage to furnish the Editor of the *Moff.* with another subject for his leaders? we are beginning to tire of the jokes and fun poked at your printer's imp, and shrewdly suspect the river of wit is running dry at Meerut. Even does he drag your august self before the Indian public, which I suppose he finds difficult to please, and exclaims with the dramatist,

"To give content to this most curious age.
The gods themselves we've brought down to the stage."

The dog nuisance continues unabated, last evening I was attacked again while riding abroad, and some of the petals were shaken from your own—Orange Blossom."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 20.

BENGAL.

Under the influence of the June shower-bath the citizens of Calcutta are waking into action. Yesterday afternoon they took the preliminary arrangements for "settling, the price of chops at a public meeting," and we are glad to hear that the Commissioner of Police is not to have it all his own way about the direct road across the *Maidan*. The obstructiveness of that official is of course as rampant as ever, but not quite so powerful. The spirit is very willing but the flesh is weak. It can control the affairs of a band-stand and no one will be much the worse, but it must not obstruct the public roads.—*Englishman, June* 16.

MADRAS.

EXPERIMENTAL HOP-GROWING ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from Dr. H. Cleghorn, M. D., on special duty, Punjab, to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated Dharmsalla, Punjab, 18th May 1863, No. 16:—

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 18th April 1863, No. 686, and beg to state that it will be my duty to procure and forward a further supply of Hop sets for trial on the Neilgherry Hills. At present the plants are in full leaf; the best time for transmitting the sets is the cold weather, in December or January, when the stems have died down.

2. I have seen this useful plant under trial at various points from Dehra Dhun to Hazara, thriving with various degrees of success. The best limit for its growth in North India appears to be from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea; this may probably be equivalent to 6,000 feet on the Neilgherries. The Hop prefers a deep loamy soil, with a dry bottom; the plants ought to be put down 6 feet apart.

3. I take this opportunity of sending* a packet of the seeds of the chinese Tallow tree *Stillingia s e b i f e r a*, alluded to in Circular No. 97, of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and which grows freely in the Tea Districts. The plant is chiefly valued for the stearine and claine contained in its fruit. The kernels yield 30 per cent. of oil suitable for lamps, and the refuse cake is much prized as a manure. The seeds ripen here in December and January, at which time a large quantity can be forwarded, if required.

*Tallow tree of China.

Order thereon, 9th June 1863, No. 1,002.

1. Communicated to the Collector of Coimbatore.

2. The seed of the *Stillingia sebifera* will be sent, on receipt, to the Collector, who will consult Mr. McIvor as to the best place for trying it; some being given to private individuals inclined and able to try the experiment. Dr. Cleghorn will be requested to forward a further supply hereafter.—*Atheæum and Stateman, June* 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are always glad to approve if Sir Hugh Rose's measures, which we do most cordially of the new sanitory regulations, some extracts from which we publish to-day.

The appointment of a Board of Health is an excellent idea. With such energetic officers as we have now here, and the cordial co-operation of house proprietors, Meerut will soon regain its name of the Montpelier of Upper India; where all invalids may, with advantage pass some time before going to the Hills—the sudden change to which from the Lower Provinces in many diseases is as fatal as the worst climate.

Everything that may tend to the salubrity and beauty of the station should be attended to by house proprietors, some of whom have already shown an excellent example by putting open fences round their compounds, instead of mud walls—thereby increasing the value of their property; for no sane man would live in a house surrounded by a mud wall, which keeps in the malaria, and causes all kinds of diseases, when he could live in a house surrounded by an open fence, such as Colonel Campbell's, Mrs. Ludlam's, and some others, in whose houses there is a free circulation of air.

The Head Quarters of the Army being established here, a railroad open, and the name of Montpelier re-established; the value of house property will soon be doubled.—*Mofussilite, June* 10.

THE CLOUDS RETURNING.

(*The Dacca News, June* 18.)

Our Cherra Correspondent writing to us on the 4th instant, says: 'There has been a slight distubance among the Meekirs, a tribe to the northeast of the Cosya and Jyntia country. It appears that a few weeks ago, there was an affray, attended with bloodshed, between two neighbouring Meekir villages. The instigator and chief aggressor was the headman of one of the villages, whom therefore, it became necessary for the authorities to seize. The Police were sent out for this purpose, but they were repulsed by a strong body of the people who were armed to resist them. On the matter threatening to become serious a European Officer from Assam proceeded without delay to the spot, and found the people of the village collected together in an open square, ready to resist any advances made by the authorities. On his arrival, the European officer, went up to the square and addressing the people said, that he has not come to do them any harm, but simply to arrest the head-man of the village. The speech which was intended to be conciliating, was, as usual, interpreted by these savages as deprecatory of their wrath. They thought the speaker was alarmed at seeing them armed and ready to oppose him; and so encouraged, the headman followed by some of his party, made a sudden attack on him, and attempted to spear him. But they were disappointed. The party of sepoys who were present, fired, and the headman and one of his followers, fell dead. The rest of the people took to flight.

'A few nights ago, adds our correspondent, 'Captain Morton surprised a party of rebels in the Jyntia country, and made prisoners of some ten or twelve of them. The country in every other direction seems to be quiet. Three or four dacoities have been committed, but the perpetrators escaped to their fastnesses before they could be arrested.'

So the hills are not quiet yet.

THE REPUTED FOSSIL MAN OF ABBEVILLE.

(*To the Editor of the Times, April* 25.)

Sir,—The asserted discovery of a fossil human jaw at Abbeville has already been noticed in *The Times*; it has been the subject of a communication to the Royal Society, and at the present moment it is exciting the most lively interest in the scientific circles of both England and France. Having passed a couple of days at Abbeville with M. Boucher de Perthes closely examining all the circumstances of the case, and having been entrusted by him with some of the specimens, which I have now by me here, I am in a position to throw some light on the subject. The case, as a whole, presents one of the most subtle instances of perplexed evidence on a point of science that has come under my experience, and is well worthy of a hearing from the lesson of caution which it inculcates.

Fashioned flint-weapons, unquestionably of very remote antiquity, and as certain proofs of human agency as the watch in the illustration of Paley, have turned up in surprising abundance in the old gravel beds of Amiens and Abbeville, but hitherto not a vestige of the bones of the men who shaped them into form. Why it should be so has remained a mystery, for human bones are as enduring as those of deer, horse, sheep, or oxen, and fossil bones of extinct animals are not unfrequent in the Somme Valley deposits. At last it was thought that the objects so long sought for in vain had been discovered. To pass over minor incidents, on the 28th of March M. de Perthes was summoned to the gravel-pit of Moulin-Quignon (described by Mr. Prestwich in his memoir in the *Philosophical Transactions*) to examine, *in situ*, what appeared to be a portion of bone projecting from the cliff of the section, close to its base. —(*L' Abbevillois, Avril* 9.) The specimen was carefully detached with his own hands by M. de Perthes, and proved to be the entire half of an adult human lower jaw, quite perfect, and containing one back tooth—namely, the penultimate, or last but one. The sockets of the other teeth were all present, and filled with matrix with the exception of the antepenultimate, the socket of which was effaced, the tooth having been lost during life. The solitary molar present was hollow from caries, and crammed with matrix.

The deposit from which the jaw was extracted is the "black seam flinty gravel," so called from its intensely dark (blueish-black) colour, arising from oxides of iron and manganese. It rests immediately upon the chalk, and belongs to what Prestwich calls the "high level" [illegible] thin cake of black mangano-ferruginous clayey matter is interposed between the chalk and the gravel. If the jaw proved to be authentic, and came out of the alleged position, it indicated man, by an actual bone, at a period of extremely remote antiquity. The appearance of the jaw was entirely in keeping with the matrix—*i. e.*, dark coloured and fairly covered with a layer of it. A single detached human molar was found at the same time, corresponding exactly in appearance and matrix; and, to complete the case, a flint hatchet, covered with black matrix, was extracted from the same spot by M. Oswald Dunpre, who accompanied M. de Perthes. These details are all given in the *Abbevillois* of the 9th inst.

Two practised experts, Mr. John Evans and Mr. Prestwich, preceded me on the 11th inst. to Abbeville, and their suspicions were instantly aroused. They pronounced the flint hatchets to be modern fabrications. I followed on the 14th, and got three of them out of the "black seam gravel," covered with matrix, and having every external appearance of reliability; but, on severely testing them on my return to London, they all proved to be spurious. M. Quatrefages, member of the Institute, and the eminent professor of Anthropology in the Jardin des Plantes, got two of them in my presence from the same spot on the 15th inst. What they have proved to be I know not as yet, but I anticipate the same results. The number which turned out was marvellous, but the *terrassiers* were handsomely paid for their findings, and the crop of flint-hatchets became in like degree luxuriant.

Now for the jaw itself. What complexion of intrinsic evidence did it yield? The craniological materials available at Abbeville for comparison were, of course, very limited; but the specimen presented a series of peculiarities which are rarely seen *in conjunction* in the jaws of European races, ancient or recent. Here I must be a little technical. 1. The posterior margin of the ascending ramus was extremely reclinate, so as to form a very obtuse angle with the ascending ramus. 2. The ascending ramus was unusually low and broad. 3. The sigmoid notch, instead of yielding an outline somewhat like a semi-circle, was broad, shallow, and crescentiform. 4. The condyle was unusually globular; and, 5, what was most remarkable of all, the posterior angle presented what I may venture to call a *marsupial* amount of inversion. The first three characters suggested to M. Quatrefages—if I may venture to cite him for a preliminary impression and not a judgment—the recollection of something corresponding in the jaws of Esquimaux, while the fifth character suggested to me the recollection of what I had seen in the jaw of an Australian savage. Neither of us had at hand the materials requisite for a satisfactory comparison, but the combination of characters above alluded to struck us both as sufficiently remarkable to demand serious examination. M. Quatrefages departed for Paris, taking the jaw with him, while I returned to London, bringing drawings and a careful description with measurements of the principal specimen, and M. de Perthes confided to me the detached molar. I may add that the jaw specimen, although professing to have been yielded from below a heavy load of coarse flints, presented no appearance of having been crushed or rolled; and that, making allowance for the crust of matrix enveloping it, the bone was light, and not infiltrated with metallic matter. The condyle washed yielded a dirty white colour.

As to the result, I have as yet no authentic information of the final conclusions which have been arrived at in Paris. My friends, Mr. Busk, F. R. S., and Mr. Somes, F. R. S., both practised anthropologists, gave me their assistance in my part of the inquiry. The former, like M. Quatrefages and myself, was struck with the odd conjunction of unusual characters presented by the jaw, and speedily produced a lower jaw of the Australian type, brought by Professor Huxley from Darnley Island, which yielded the same kind of *marsupial* inversion, so to speak, with a nearly corresponding form in the reclinate posterior margin, ascending ramus, and sigmoid notch. But Mr. Somes's abundant collection brought the matter speedily to a point. From the pick of a sackful of human lower jaws, yielded by an old London churchyard, he produced a certain number which severally furnished all the peculiarities of the Abbeville specimen, *marsupial* inversion inclusive, although not one of them showed them all in conjunction. We then proceeded to saw up the detached molar found at Moulin-Quignon. It proved to be quite recent, the section was white, glistening, full of gelatine, and fresh looking. There was an end to the case. First, the flint hatchets were pronounced by highly competent experts (Evans and Prestwich) to be spurious; secondly, the reputed fossil molar was proved to be recent; thirdly, the reputed fossil jaw showed no character different from those that may be met with in the contents of a London churchyard. The inference which I draw from these facts is that a very clever imposition has been practised by the *terrassiers* of the Abbeville gravel pits—so cunningly clever that it could not have been surpassed by a committee of anthropologists enacting a practical joke. The selection of the specimen was probably accidental; but it is not a little singular that a jaw combining so many peculiarities should have been hit upon by uninstructed workmen.

The break down in this spurious case in no wise affects the value of the real evidence, now well established, but it inculcates a grave lesson of caution.—Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Falconer, M.D., F.R.S.

21, Park-crescent, N.W., April 23.

LOST AND SAVED BY THE HON'BLE MRS. NORTON.

(From the Examiner, May 23.)

Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Author of 'Stuart of Dunleath,' &c. In Three Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

This is a novel of rare excellence, accurate in its English, fresh in its thought, artistic in its grouping and its balancing of lights and shades, subtle and shrewd in its character painting, and with a brave soul speaking through it. It is Mrs. Norton's best prose work, and, distinctively original as every work of true genius must be, its place is beside the best contemporary fiction.

The courage of the book, in its strong womanly protest, not made for the first time by Mrs. Norton against an injustice of conventional society, is even less remarkable than the exquisite refinement with which a subject offering great difficulties to the artist has been treated. The book is a protest against condonation in high life of man's worst cruelty to woman, while for the victim there is no consideration, no regard, unless, notoriously without principle and cunning in intrigue, she be at once shameless and clever enough to hold her own and escape nominal detection, in which case she may receive much consideration and regard. Thus—

Milly knew her own affairs best; trust her for managing them; and trust her, too, for not risking her position. They had devout confidence in her as a thorough woman of the world. If Treherne married one of the Wollingham girls, they knew beforehand with what tact Milly would fade into being Treherne's "friend." None of your vulgar regrets and sadnesses, and calling the world's attention to the past, but a proper fashionable carelessness; a carelessness calculated to make all but the initiated really feel puzzled and doubtful whether they had not all along been mistaken as to the degree of intimacy which had subsisted between the parties.

The protest is explicit and direct. Handsome young Montagu Treherne, heir to an earldom, is represented as to the uttermost degree of licensed rascality selfish and false in his relations to women, but in no degree excluded by this his well-known character from his place among cream of the cream. Lady Nesdale, Milly Nesdale, has position as the wife of a deluded husband, and intrigues so skilfully that nobody is afraid of her charming society. Since Treherne is marked out by conditions of a will for marriage with a cousin not yet old enough to be his wife, his understood *liaison* with the married Lady Nesdale is encouraged by virtuous matrons, because Milly will keep him amused, and there will be no declared scandal, no scene-making with a woman of Milly's tact in managing her own affairs, and the intrigue with another man's wife cannot end in marriage. To bring into vivid contrast two women, both elaborately portrayed with the utmost skill and finish, is a main part of the scheme of the novel. One of these is Milly Nesdale, the real bad woman, who is a pet of society because, although known, she defies formal detection; and the other Beatrice Brooke, the nominal bad woman, whose pure affections have been deeply wronged, who is the victim, not of mere profligacy on the one side and weakness on the other, but of the grossest treachery. Beatrice is a pure woman vilely betrayed by lies and a false marriage, whose position has made her for the scorn of the polite world. Once Milly thrust herself on Beatrice in her humiliation.

As she entered, Beatrice was stooping over the sofa, laying her little one on it. Her back was towards Lady Nesdale; but as the servant spoke, she turned quickly, —and the Real bad woman, and the Nominal bad woman, stood face to face!

The real bad woman,—with her reputation preserved, her husband deceived, her friends made accomplices, her very children innocent partakers of schemes of guilty rendezvous,—unblamed; unquestioned; asked everywhere to meet her lover; feted, flattered, and caressed; and the nominal bad woman,—the woman without a reputation—unowned and unhonoured; faithful and fond; a true wife; an innocent mother; betrayed, not betraying; and degraded only through the baseness of others.

Even more perfect as a piece of character painting than her Beatrice, is Mrs. Norton's gaily triumphant Milly Nesdale. There is more firmness of discrimination, more delicacy and variety of touch than in Mr. Thackeray's she-devil. Milly's Indian origin and early training under an aunt Myra, who with a smooth outside is treacherous and cruel as the worst of the sepoys, harmonize well with the impression given of her character not in one passage but by a hundred scattered hints and happy touches, the gist of which we can only indicate by an extract or two.

She was not accomplished. She rather scorned what are termed accomplishments, but she talked well on a variety of subjects, she "read up" in all reviews and papers with sedulous industry for the topics of the day; and she had that puzzling superficial scholarship common to almost all women who have been educated by men, or lived very much more amongst men than women. The conversation of such women is composed of a series of imperfect echoes from true and perfect sounds.

With all this, Milly had, as her friends and admirers expressed it, "something very taking in her," and certainly there was in her a very resolute determination *to take*. She had an Eastern prettiness, too, though not a regular beauty like aunt Myra, and no longer in the bloom of youth. She was strange and foreign-looking; on entering a crowded room, you remarked her more than you might remark far more beautiful women. She was also very graceful. Her body was as lithe as the liana, and her soul was the soul of a snake. Rampant, watchful, cautious, till a safe noiseless spring and a sudden coil gave her prey.

Treherne was one of her great triumphs. She had carried him off from a lovely Russian Countess, younger sister of the very Gouglokoff who had married old Lord Caerlaverock. Milly had treated Montagu with very careless coquetry up to the time that this bewitching foreigner arrived in England; professing not to admire him the least, "poor lad," and saying of him (what perhaps she thought) that he was "selfish and inane." But no sooner did she perceive, with amazement, that her conquest was comfortably transferring himself to the more easy toils of the pink-complexioned beauty of St Petersburg, than her soul wound itself into a very corkscrew of spiral coils, preparatory to the final spring.

She came off victorious. In vain was the Russian pinker, whiter, prettier, than even other Russians of her fair complexion; in vain had she her due and liberal portion of Russian craftiness; in vain she really "in love" with the handsome young Englishman who had singled her out as an object of attention, while Milly was only jealous and provoked. Somehow or other, "hey! pass!"—with the Hindoo juggler's dexterity when he swallows a sword and smiles,—the serpentine Milly repossessed herself of the escaping heart, and left the poor little pink and white huntress to pursue any other game that might offer itself as a substitute for her vanished adorer.

Only Milly had so far to pay forfeit, that it was agreed by a little arrangement between the contracting parties, that Treherne was "no longer to be trifled with."

And then followed really a delightful time for Milly; calling forth all her powers of dissimulation, and all her spirit of intrigue.

* * * * *

And the world in general delighted in Milly, and always asked her to meet Treherne; and so did every member of his family; though they would have tied Beatrice up in a sack and drowned her, were such a Bosphorus proceeding possible on the borders of the civilised Thames.

For there is a little society in a corner called "The Society for the Suppression of Vice;" but there is a much larger society for its Protection; and in that larger society Right and Wrong do not signify,—but Success, or Non-Success.

Indescribably welcome therein are women like Milly with shallow feelings and deep designs,—who tread the paths of sin sure-footed as Spanish mules on the edge of the Cordilleras; and utterly abhorred are the stupid honest Beatrices; with their passionate affections, and blind confidence in the base and romantic notions of love and justice and universal sympathy.

Not do anything "imprudent," and not to be found out if you *have* done anything imprudent, is the Alpha and Omega of their Catechism.

By carrrying Treherne off from the Russian Countess Milly disturbed the calculations of a Russian Ambassador, and of certain grave ministerial uncles. The Russian, being of a superior and Russian wiliness gracefully made the best of the new situation, but the ministerial uncles, being of an inferior and English wiliness, set their wits against Milly's wits and even went so far as to tell Nesdale, for the honour of the family, that his wife's conduct was *plus que coquette*, whereupon, we are told "Milly went up in glad balloons of inventive daring, and came down in parachutes of the same," flying of course, very far over the heads of the ministerial uncles.

Thus, Mrs. Norton represents Treherne, of the worlds 'world' worldly, between Milly and Beatrice.

What Lady A. had said to Lord B. about the beautiful but imprudent Mrs. C.; what chance there was of a separation between P. and Q.; how the old Marquis of G. had behaved in that business; whether J. was in love with L.; or what the real facts were respecting "that shocking story you know, my dear,"—was all like the sound of the idle wind, "which roameth where it listeth," to Beatrice. Full of quickness, of earnestness, of pliability, you might have made her understand the world and its doings, its politics and its scandal, in a month; but meanwhile she was innocent of any such knowledge. You may build a saw-mill in a fair meadow watered by a pleasant stream, fill it with intricate machinery, and set that to grind, and whirl, and chip, and divide, and plain, till those who knew it *formerly* stand agape at the change; but till you have done so, it remains only a fair meadow; with the fresh stream running its own free course, the sweet cowslips springing in the grass, the blue meadow butterflies flitting over them, and "all its capabilities unimproved."

Beatrice had great "capabilities." She was a good historian, a good musician, a good arithmetician, a fair poet, a good linguist, a ready acquirer of all that could be taught; but she was not a women of the world—nor even a girl of the world. I doubt whether Milly Nesdale did not know more of the world's doings, its gossipings, its pursuits, and its vices, at eleven years old then ignorant Beatrice at this hour.

Now Treherne was essentially a man of the world. He had no other existence than that which merges in clubs, ball-rooms, parties, and politics. Politics, not as a severe study of different social systems, but as a matter of House of Commons attendance, and voting, and the rivalry of particular leaders. And Milly Nesdale was a twin soul with him in these things.

And in another most material point she was a twin soul. Montagu Treherne had no religion. The landlady had said that it did one good to hear Beatrice pray. Not only it inspired him with no sympathy, but at

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the bottom of his [illegible] thought [illegible] whose thing abroad. Now only Natalie, the [illegible] Hindoo niece of the [illegible] Myra, also thought the whole thing absurd. She believed in the Lord Jehovah about as much as in the God Vishnu. She had no superstitions or "prejudices." She was not even like the hero of one of Edmund About's graceful novels, of whom it is said that, though he did not believe in God, he believed in Fridays, in luck, and spells, and all those follies which the eloquent Abbe Dupanloup declared God permits to influence the minds of the most Heathenish and sceptical, to show how necessary some belief is to the human heart.

It is only for a woman to say whether the contrasted character of Beatrice Brooke is less perfectly drawn than that of Lady Nesdale. It certainly cannot be argued against her that she should have seen all in Treherne that the reader sees, for the reader follows him always with the scorn that Mrs. Norton would have the world fix on such as he. At what stage of her delusion, by what act or word, if ever, the falseness of a woman shall be shattered, it is not for a man to know. Beatrice is represented as the child of a brave sea-captain by an Italian mother, warm-blooded, impulsive, a good painter, a good writer of music, with a vivid enjoyment of the perfumes of her pretty garden, all her senses acute, her impulses strong, and [illegible] wanting.

She enjoyed more, she suffered more, she felt more, than a great proportion of her fellow-creatures. Life thrilled through her, as you may see it thrill, in the delight of sunshine, through a butterfly's closed wings. And to such as she, in whom the visible world and the life of sensation predominate, the temptations of this world are the most powerful. Her heart ached, the tears rushed into her eyes, at some touching picture or some mournful song. The breath of a warm spring day, the scent of flowers, the purple of the distant hills, the freshness of the waves dashing in upon the shore, filled her with vague yearning.

With her gentle sister and loving father nothing of all this had been controlled; nor, with her joyous kindly pliant temper, did it seem to them that anything required controlling. They delighted in her,—as she in them. She was the pet of the "Home." She had lived a [illegible] lawless life. Not even an illness had ever come to bring languor to that eager brow, or weakness to that alert and graceful form.

Her father the Captain had taken charge of the Italian wife and daughter of a friend who had died in his arms on the field of battle. After a time he married the widow, and before she died she had left him two children, Owen and Beatrice, twins as to character, who were not more carefully cherished in his Tenby home than her elder girl, his friend's daughter Mariana, in whom Mr. Norton provides a foil for the impulsive nature of Beatrice. The Mariana, once likened in expression to Ary Scheffer's Saint Monica, good sister and daughter, has no hearth at all for human passion, she is calmly strong in divine contemplation and fulfilment of the sacred round of duty. And now here are the chief persons of the story as Mrs. Norton first presents them; Paradise as it was first seen by the tempter.

Well, there was no sorrow yet. On the contrary, the party from The Home were out on the shore celebrating, by a simple festival of their own, the birth day of the handsome sailor-boy Owen. They were to drink tea on the sands. Why they should drink tea on the sands, instead of in the comfortable sunny drawing-room of the cottage, let the lovers of picnic meals determine; it must have been pleasanter, or they would not have done it. Captain Brooke was there, smiling and animated, chaffing gaily with his midshipman son. Mariana, the elder of the girls, sat in the deep recess of the little sandy cove, making a parade of her tea and cake, unpacking them out of a rustic basket, and setting in the midst of all a glass vase full of the beautiful white moss roses, for which Captain Brooke's garden was so celebrated. Beatrice, the younger girl, scarcely yet weaned from childish play, had hung her beautiful brown hair with seaweed, whose delicate strips of various colours drooped over her cheeks and neck. A "[illegible]" she called it, "in honour of the birthday of a sailor brother;" and surely no ornament that ever was worn could be more beautiful than these fairy wreaths of crimson and green, and tawny yellow—damp, pliant, and pendent—mixing with the brown curls that floated in such profusion on her shoulders. A large Newfoundland dog barked and scratched among the lazy starfish that moved on the shore; and a tall, grave-looking young man, a friend and neighbour, Maurice Lewellyn, leaned against the rocky steps that led from the garden of The Home to the sea-shore.

Presently Beatrice called to the dog, which leaped caressingly to her hand. "Come, doggie," she said, "Come, Owen,—let us have a race along the level sands. Let us see who will run a mile and win. Maurice Lewellyn shall be umpire; he was made for an umpire, he is so grave! one, two, three, and away!"

Laughing as they started, the young brother and sister set off full speed, their white teeth glittering with that smile peculiar to southern blood, their soft eager eyes full of sunshine and mirth. The boy tossed his cap back to Mariana, sitting tranquil among her little household preparations, and ran bareheaded by the side of the smiling Atalanta who had challenged him. Her white dress fluttered on the breeze, her [illegible] confused and intermingled,—shone in the evening sun now burnished brassy brown, now crimson and green and yellow. The stretch of bright sands lay before them, skirted on one side by a calm blue sea pecked with snowy sails; and on the other by broken rocky banks, [illegible] with the perfume of honeysuckle and travellers' joy. The evening light touched every object with glory. Swiftly they flew over the sands, those two merry young creatures and the great heavy handsome Newfoundland dog. Suddenly Beatrice turned, and flew back like a white sea-gull to the little cove where her sister sat.

"I thought I should win!" said she, laughing and panting, as she dropped on her knees.

Owen stopped, and shouted "Shame!" with a breathless smile. The dog went careering on, then halted, looked round, and ran back barking and bounding to his mistress.

"Your pardon, doggie, for cheating you," said the laughing girl, as she patted his forehead. "I said we would run a mile, and I have run half a mile out and half a mile back."

"What does the umpire say?" asked Owen.

"The umpire thinks Beatrice a little unprincipled cheat," said the young man with a grave smile. "And now let her rest and take tea; her cheeks are as flushed as the sky. Let her rest, and watch that lovely sight opposite."

They did watch, while a yacht which stood as close in to the shore as her draught of water would permit, nearly opposite their place of merry-making, slackened sail,—and then putting off its cockle-shell of a boat, landed, within a yard or two of their stairs, a young gentleman who, without further ceremony than lifting his hat, advanced rapidly to the group and accosting Captain Brooke with easy courtesy, asked if there was not a short cut to Treherne House somewhere thereabouts.

"Yes," said Captain Brooke. "Up these steps and through my garden there is a very short way to the house you want—not that I have much acquaintance with the inmates of the house, though we claim cousinhood."

"Do you?" said the stranger, "I claim cousinhood too, and have landed to see them. My name is Treherne—Montagu Treherne."

Treherne joined the family party at this birth-day picnic, and the Brookes being at home again.

As the young midshipman threw himself on the cushions in the bay-window, where the moon already poured down a silver light as in a picture, he said, "Well, if ever I saw a fellow who was like Apollo in the heathen mythology, Captain Treherne is the man. I never saw such a handsome fellow! Did you see Beatrice, when the wind took his hair and the light of the sunset was on his face? he was like the figure of Phaeton, but grander—like Apollo. Don't you think he is like Apollo, Beatrice?"

And Beatrice laughed, and said, "She had never seen Apollo, and therefore could not judge of the resemblance;" but Beatrice blushed again, only she cared less for the fact than before, because there was no light but the moon, [illegible].

But she stood at the window so long that at last the gentle hand of her sister touched her shoulder, telling her that it was time to go to rest. And Captain Brooke came in and the "Good night, God bless you!" of each to each in that happy little circle again fell like dew on the closing flowers, and the hush of prayer preceded the hush of sleep in the happy Home.

The cousins from among whom Treherne is by his grandfather's will under penalties to chose a wife are the five daughters,—five Disappointments,—of Lady Eudocia Wollingham of Treherne House. She had been herself one of seven sisters: seven disappointments, for the family was suffering starvation of male heirs, and of the seven sisters, Eudocia was the Beauty. Diana was the Cinderella, called familiarly Dumpty, but she married Doctor Lewellyn, and was Maurice Lewellyn's mother, the happiest woman of the seven. The youngest of the seven became Marchioness of Updown. These three ladies figure conspicuously in the story; Eudocia full of worldly [illegible], Dumpty faithful and kind, but most conspicuous the great Marchioness of Updown, who has the least morsel of mind, wholly devoted to her glorious self, and carries about as the amplest and most gorgeous of marchionesses, to the creamiest of the cream of all great entertainments a spirit as little and as remarkably coarse for its size as any that could be found in the "set" of the costermongers. Here is the Marchioness, or rather the chief part of her:

The ball dress was upstairs, hanging in the splendid dressing-room. Scarcely hanging either, for what with its incrustation of jewels, and what with the richness of the shimmering stuff on which they were sewn, that white and gold brocade realised the enthusiastic expression applied to such silks in female parlance, that they almost "stand alone." It was "standing alone" in the dressing-room; and for any great addition of brains or soul or heart, that it received when The Marchioness entered into it, it might have gone alone to the ball—twirled round in the waltz,—swum about in the quadrille,—swept through the stately rooms,—descended the superb staircase, and so have returned home again, without loss.

Meanwhile it was undeniably a very marvel of a ball dress. Jewels and agraffes were sewn down the front and down the back, and round the ample corsage, and among the puffed knots of the lace-trimmed sleeves, and across the skirt in an angle, and looping up the skirt at the sides—in short, wherever a jewel could be set, it was set; [illegible] the jewels were false—but nobody [illegible] life, magnificent, and triumphant, as the dress hung (or stood) reflected in the great pier glass, waiting for its inhabitating form—The Marchioness.

Miss Parkes, the humble companion, was also there; in close proximity to the empty dress. Leaning her weary head against the great carved mahogany bed-post shrouded in purple silk curtains,—looking paler than ever against that purple silk; very tired in her ankles, having stood all day superintending the sewing on of the jewelled flowers on the white and gold-embroidered stuff, she slept—in a sort of dog's sleep, half awake and half in slumber; dreaming,—with her weak little grey eyes open, and her cap away,—of her girlhood, her mother, and a country ball at Chippenham, where she had danced with a young lieutenant in the navy long ago forgotten by every one but herself, who was drowned in the Caspian Sea.

And Mrs. Benson, the lady's maid, was also there, waiting upon the empty dress; less fatigued than Miss Parkes, but more flushed and excited. Very wide awake, having just fortified herself against the coming hour by a cup of tea with a little brandy in it, and with a hearty professional interest in the appearance The Marchioness was to make that night. For Benson had a conscience—according to her idea of conscience—and a thorough lady's-maid has the same noble pride in her lady's appearance that an officer has in the review of his regiment. A belt awry, a shambling gait, a loosely buckled collar, in the soldier, cannot be more painful to his colonel, than a pin dropped from its fastening, a tape wandering out to public view, a crease in the silken folds, or a drooping flaccid "sit of the petticoat" to the Abigail of a well-bred house. Benson was "a very superior person," and she waited there, alert and unfatigued—

Her sable in arms, and eager for the fray—

which was to enable her victoriously to declare to some other Abigail "your lady didn't look half as well as my lady, nor I don't think none of the ladies at her Grace's ball was to compare with my lady" a boast Mrs. Benson was very often enabled to make.

Nor was Mrs. Benson without a conscience of a kindlier sort, though she reverenced marchionesses, and was very severe upon "creatures:" for she supported a very ricketty and rheumatic old mother out of the wages given her [illegible] they were not over liberal, considering that she did the work of two servants and a sentry, what with toiling at the toillette, and sitting up "waiting" for her lady]; and at this very moment she was planning, after the fatigue of the dressing was over, to go to that old mother, and "see how the dear old soul was a gettin' on."

And Miss Parkes envied Mrs. Benson her ricketty old mother, because—to use her own phrase—"she had not a soul in the wide world that she could care for, or that cared for her." And so with their different degrees of strength and patience, both these women waited on the empty dress; besides a brown-eyed rosy-checked assistant, a country niece of Mrs Benson's, to whom this chance occasion, in which she was permitted to labour, wore the mingled aspect of a festival gala and a fairy tale; and who found it, consequently, quite difficult to subdue the radiant smiles of pleasure that parted her red lips over her white young teeth—though she felt it somehow disrespectful to smile while so great a lady was about to put on so grand a gown; besides that it must look "so very childish" and "so very countrified."

Ah, little Mary!—how many of the jewelled barnacles on the brocaded hull would the full-sailing Marchioness have given,—if she could have bought, at any price, those young smiles and that shy flush of colour,—and have floated victoriously into the ball-room after making them her own!

Full of scorn for the mere artificially select who set conventionalities in place of duties, Mrs. Norton is too sound in her argument to confound all who are of any one class in the censure of a fault that runs throughout English society. Thus, as to her main topic, she writes:

There never was a greater *theory* of virtue than in George the Third's time. Proclamations were composed and read publicly against all sorts of vices. Yet there never was so much open wickedness in the higher ranks of life as during that virtue-preaching reign. And although since then, there are certain vices which are no longer the "fashion" in England,—gambling, drunkenness, abductions, and duelling—once staple commodities for the catastrophes of novels and the scandalous romances of bygone society,—the day is not yet come, either for the higher or the lower classes in Great Britain, when that vice which consist in the base behaviour of a man to one of the opposite sex, is treated with any very marked severity. The poaching of a hare or a pheasant is still occasionally punished with far greater rigour than the ruin of some despairing girl, or a savage assault on some miserable woman. No one expresses the least concern at a case like that which occurred a year or two since, when a father was sentenced to imprisonment for the costs of an action for the seduction of his daughter which he lost only on the plea that the girl was old enough to give her own consent to sin. As long as society can be comfortable with its Milly's and its Marchionesses, it cares little what becomes of the Beatrices.

Lady Eudocia has a daughter Helen, born on the same day as Beatrice, who through all the world's evil report abides in faith and love for a [illegible] goes,—or there are many days together, that I don't see her,—I feel as if there were a sort of fading and silence in the house. I am quite sure I change colour and become a dull grey, like a chameleon taken off the green grass and put down upon brown ground."

We must not dwell upon the series of incidents beyond passive control by which Mrs. Norton brings her Beatrice into the desert with Treherne, struck down by fever, under circumstances that, although she is innocent, would, if she died, leave her name disgraced, nor do more than refer to the false marriage in the hour of death that restores her to life; the advantage taken by Treherne of the delusion; the influence he can exert for binding Beatrice to secrecy; or the natural, pathetic scene in which her situation makes itself apparent to her old father the Captain, who has been disgraced before the world by imprisonment for depth when fraudulent speculators had made him answerable as their dupe for their misdeeds.

"Married—but not owned. Who is the man?"

He struck that question out as though he had struck it on an anvil. And his children saw then that miracle we sometimes behold, of youth brightening over an old and faded face; when as by some strange gleam, we perceive what that face was, and must have been, in its glory! The brave open brow flushed through the full tingling veins; the cheek kindled; the eye flashed fire; for a moment you saw what he had been; you saw the young officer whose dauntless arm swept down his country's foes and shielded his dying comrade's helpless hour, amid the roar of the battle, and the hail of red-hot shot.

Who is the man? Where is this enemy of peace? Give up his name to the Avenger!

It was but for a moment. The glory faded, like the stormlight off a hill. The strength and brightness vanished, you knew not where, and a pale, powerless, broken-hearted old man stood before them, who, stretching his arms vaguely towards Mariana, sank down in his seat again with a querulous burst of tears. "Oh God! more shame—worse shame!" he said.

Beatrice crept towards him; the sweet welcome voice he loved so—where was it? Was it hers, that hoarse whisper from the feverish lips that came so near his cheek, yet dared not kiss him?

"Be patient with me, father; I will be no shame to you: I will be no grief to you. I am married. I love him. He loves me. All will be right, dear father, if you will but take patience with me! To-morrow he shall come and explain why, even to you, and sore against my will, and only for a time, our marriage was to be kept secret."

Very skilful is the further suggestion of the impulsive and impatient spirit, that cannot wait until the morrow for the satisfaction of a father's honour, driving Beatrice out to Treherne's lodging,—the innocent act leading to a further compromise of outside character. When next day Treherne avoiding her presence has written to her that she is not really married, while she seeks evidence whether this be true or no, while her brave brother, who is home from his ship for a holiday, firm in her [illegible] but [illegible] herself impulsive, [illegible] out with a petition to the Queen for audience to himself, which he fastens to a stone from the coast where he had saved eight lives,—he will be arrested and maltreated for throwing a missile at her Majesty,—while Beatrice replies to Treherne "I will never come again, unless as a wife, to the house I imagined was my husband's home." Nature is giving way in Beatrice. Before she can leave the house she would avoid, her agony of the spirit is followed by an agony of the flesh, and the young mother lies with her puny infant in another room of the house for weeks dangerously ill. Thus she is again compromised before the world. And when in the weak first days of recovery Treherne's convenient lies are daily poured into her unworldly mind, her brother's letter, written on the morrow of her great grief, is delivered to her by the landlady, who had withheld it until she was well enough to read, and she believes that she has been cast off by her father.

"My own darling and believed Sister,—Your tears that were wet on my cheek seem to me still there; and I shall not kiss you again, dear girl, for I was most unexpectedly prevented from coming back to you last night, and now I am ordered off at an hour's notice, and am going to join my captain by appointment at the Admiralty. May God bless you and keep you safe till I return. I shall try to trust, as you do. If I have wronged the man you love, glad I shall be to clasp his hand as a brother, and ask him to forgive me for your sake, when we meet again. I wish my poor father would think so too. I wanted to talk about it with him, but he covered his eyes with his hand and said, "*Don't speak of Beatrice!*"

"But if, my dear, I don't wrong any one (and that, I tell you, I try not to think). If you become unhappy—more unhappy—don't forget you have a brother that loves you better than life. I am but a boy now, and little comfort or protection, I know; but the day will come when I *will* protect you. Yes, my dear girl, the day shall come when I will be brave and celebrated like my granduncle and grandfather. Then you shall live with me. What had Nelson, or Raleigh, or any other hero, more (to begin with) than a fearless heart and a wish to do his duty? and I have both.

"When I have a ship of my own, you shall be with me far away from sorrow and care. You little know what a triumphant sensation it is to ride the ocean in one of her Majesty's ships of war: to see the [illegible] the gallant fellows, 'the heart of oak' that man her. It makes one [illegible] never marry, or if I do, shall never love any one better than my own sister; do not think it. And I shall always be proud of you, my dear, remember that. *I* never, never can feel ashamed, even if the world holds a bad sorrow to come, for us both. And so, farewell; and God preserve, cherish, and bless you now and always. Amen. And many a day out on the lonely sea, where I can't have news of you, and many a night in the midnight watch, I shall lift my eyes to Heaven and repeat the prayer. And you, dear, write to me H.M.S. *Ajax*, Valparaiso, or elsewhere; and tell me all that happens, whether good or bad. And don't grieve,—for my sake!

"Your truly loving and affectionate
"BROTHER.

"P.S.—I write badly, being in such haste."

"Dear Owen!" Beatrice murmured, as she kissed the letter, with tearful eyes; "dear, dear Owen! how kindly he writes!"

"Yes, Beatrice", more kindly even than you knew. Striving to cheer and seem cheered, with his heart wrung and wounded; writing badly, not because "in such haste," but because his sprained arm was nearly helpless; telling you nothing of that police adventure; telling you nothing of his dread that shame may be your portion; telling you nothing but what he means for comfort; though, going down to Portsmouth and on board his ship, he looks back with a groan to the spot where he leaped so lightly ashore for his brief home holiday.

But Owen has admitted that her father said—"*Don't speak of Beatrice!*" That is the sentence that haunts her.

Treherne in all the distresses of Beatrice pitied himself. One of those persons of the drama for whose natures, as Mrs. Norton happily says, luxury is the nearest approach to the ideal;—the poetry of Belial—"Belial the fleshliest spirit that fell from heaven," he is bored in his domestic relation, and finds solace in the company of Milly Nesdale. At last, she who had been betrayed is also forsaken, and Treherne again flinching from a scene, charges by letter an old soldier who loves him for his mother's sake to do his vile errand. "If you knew," he says, "how I pant for freedom, how necessary some great change is to me after these months of worry, you would pity me. Don't keep all your pity for Beatrice. She is a light-hearted being, and if I know anything of woman, after the first pang of affection and resentment is over, she will rise to her own natural cheerfulness, as grass rises that has been rolled."

What bitter scorn is in such character painting! Rejecting his vile offer of support, in utter misery mending and washing lace to maintain herself and child, helped in no slight measure by little Miss Parkes, the great Marchioness of Updown's meek and unselfish companion—and a most effective foil to her in many scenes—Beatrice has not yet cast Treherne out of her heart. What critic shall sit in judgment on this mystery.

Passion is not affection. Perhaps the reason why that appeal "for the sake of the past" has less influence with the sterner sex than with women, is that (allowing for exceptions), affection is the root of love in women, and passion is the root of love in men. The selfish brutality of some men to women they have ceased to "love," is something quite inconceivable. And that without reference to desert. It is not the flinging off the toils of the worthless when the hour of passion is over,—for the purest and most innocent-hearted women have had this fate to endure. But till we have ceased to stumble over a great mystery at the very threshold of the temple of love; and to insist on accounting with a great reasonable why for apparently inexplicable fancies or forsakings, by analysing the merits or demerits of the object of preference, we shall continue to wonder and to blunder. For it is *not* in the merit of the person beloved that the secret of constancy lies, so much as in the nature of the person loving. Once admit that fact, and we cease to marvel at the infatuated clinging to some Manon Lescaut and the forsaken anguish of a Louise de la Valliere; at the patient tenderness of wives with worthless husbands, and the enduring generosity of husband with heartless wives; at the ever-shifting sensuality of some "Bluff King Harry" in whom the flame of love was but the grosser torch of desire; or at the fanciful pursuit of the *riso angelico* by some poetical Petrarch.

But through their infant that she worships Beatrice looks to its father. It had pained her to hear him speak of it as "the" child, "her" child instead of his or theirs. But on the whole he had feigned well in her presence. After she has returned to her father, with her honour vindicated, and when little Frank is dead, she again meets Treherne. And then in all his disenchanting manner it is the tone in which he speaks of the dead child that strikes down suddenly the structure of that love built upon sand. As Beatrice weeps afterwards upon the calm sisterly breast of Mariana, "I was wild, passionate, jealous of him. I might have offended. But my poor babe—how had *he* offended, that his death should be nothing in his father's eyes."

For the rest it is not strange at all that a nature like Beatrice's, although not under such conditions as Treherne supposed, should rise again as grass that has been rolled. We see her at last worthily mated, happy even under the taint of English scandal.

As for Beatrice, though she is perfectly happy, and adores her,—and the place of little Frank (of unforgotten Frank!) is filled by a dark-eyed robust babe,—

The love-tossed child, a-cradled loud,

in that renovated home; owned,—gloried in,—legitimate heir to that paradise by the blue Mediterranean, which Beatrice had once admired with an aching heart—though this home allotted by Providence, in her mother's native land, to Captain Brooke's daughter (as though his kindly deeds came back to him—and the shelter he promised to his dying comrade's family, were answered by some good angel's gift to his own,) was a true "Home" like that at Tenby;—though, in short, the final destiny of Montagu's forsaken love seems cloudless as the Italian sky,—yet the English who come to Genoa have always the satisfaction of remembering that there was "some sort of story against her—wasn't there—before her marriage?"

They cannot exactly say what it is, for nobody knows; but there remains that shadowy something, produced by the great rank leaves of the gourd of scandal,—under which the world's prophets delight to dwell, indolently ruminating on their neighbour's failings.

There is, however, no lack of slavish flattery, and anxious eagerness to be presented to her. The Mrs. Pratts and Lady Mackinnons, absent from their native land on autumnal tours, consider it a *sine qua non* to get introduced, by hook or by crook, to "the beautiful and accomplished Marchioness Sforza," and be seen in her "salons." But that there *was* a story against Beatrice, they all inform each other, with the most eager asseverations; and there being such a story, how could it be otherwise but that she was in fault?

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, White Jamdanies, 30 Pieces of Blue Coarse Army Cloth, &c. &c.

Also 34 Coils of Best English Manilla Rope, of 7½, 7, 6½, 5½, 5, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½ inches.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of the owner, Pragjee Damother.

ON WEDNESDAY the 1st JULY next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, near Powder Works, Mazagon, All that piece or parcel of LAND OR GROUND with the MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Mazagon, near Powder Works, without the Fort, Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 75, and containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Passage and the House of Dosan Sarang; on or towards the West, by a Passage and the House of Antonio Gonsalves; and on or towards the North and South by a Public Road.—The plan of the said premises can be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.

A few dozen White and Coloured Gentlemen's Shirts.

A quantity best Stewart's English bottled Sherry.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1863.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL IRON SAFE now on view at Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co. (China Depot.)

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is [illegible] up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. [illegible] containing a rationale of the course of study [illegible] names of referees, terms, &c. &c. may be had on application at the [illegible]

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Mull mulls, T. Cloth, White Jamdanees, 1 case containing 24 dozen Watch Hooks, 20 dozen Silver Curb Chains, 6 dozen Albert Watch Keys, 3 dozen Albert Chains, 2 dozen Open Faced Geneva Watches Silver Dial, 2 dozen ditto Emerald Dials, 10 kegs of White Lead, 50 kegs of Green Paint and 100 kegs Red Lead, 1 case Plated Ware consisting of Tea Sets, Cruet Frames, Card Baskets and Snuffers, 2 cases Earthen Ware, 2 casks Iron Screws, 4 casks of Iron Kettles, and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery *ex Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles quilted, with Furniture complete.

Plated Chaise Harness.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
Holloway ditto in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents and Ladies riding Switches.
Floor Oil Carpets and Stair Cloth ditto.
Ready made Flannel Coats.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that [illegible] ence may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,

350 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
400 ,, ,, Madapollams.
300 ,, T. Cloth.
100 ,, White Jamdaney.
2 Cases ,, Dimitty 40 yards.
2 ,, Welch Flannel.
5 ,, 500 Pieces 20 yards 6/1, T. Red, Yellow and Green Mulls.
3 ,, 102 Reams 12 lb. Superfine Blue laid foolscap.
1 ,, 36 ,, 12 lb. do. Wove do.
3 ,, 82 ,, 13 lb. do. B L Foolscap.
[illegible]
6054 slightly damaged Borneo Bags, and Packets.

On account of whom it may concern landed, ex Buglow *Sueye*, Nakoda Mujoo.

13 Cases, 104 dozen pints Porter.
33 Boxes Brandy by Queen Morten.
60 Dozens Sherry, Bombay Bottled.
5 Boxes, Pint Brandy.
5 ,, Claret
1 Case Sodawater Tumblers.
4 Casks Lemon Juice.
7 Boxes Sugar Almonds.
4 Cases Preserved Milk.
30 Pieces Ham.
28 ,, Navy Canvas.
25 Dozens Brown Sherry, Yellow Seal.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately: but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 27th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, 2 cases of Black Nett, a few casks of Red Lead, English bottled Sherry and Brandy in cases of 1 dozen each.

32 Bales of fine Gunnies for Linseed.
Sets of English made Plated Mounted Buggy Harness.
Very handsome Carriage Lamps.
30 Casks of Polished Iron Rice Bowls.

AT 1 P.M.

Several good Horses and any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 7th July at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their [illegible] Ardaseer and Shapoorjee Arda[illegible]

All that Piece or Parcel [illegible] ber Lane, within the Fort walls of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 256, containing by admeasurement 63 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell, and was formerly of Merwanjee Manockjee, on or towards the south by the said Barber Lane, on or towards the east by a passage and the house of Cursetjee Shapoorjee Metta, and was formerly of Merwanjee Nowrojee, and on the west by the house of Nawazbaee, the daughter of Nasserwanjee Padree Bruceus, and was formerly of Fakir Rustomjee. The said piece of land is subject to the payment of Rs. 3-8, being the annual ground rent to the Fazendar Muccoondjee Gezerett's representative, Crustna Muccoondjee, or any other Fazendar for the time being, and is also to the Collector of Land Revenue at Rs. 1-1-1 per year.

The plan of the said premises and the conditions of sale subject to which the same is to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Mr. Keir, Meadow Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneer three days before the sale.

The said premises may be viewed any day between the hours of 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on application to the Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
(By order of the Official Assignee.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of H. Gamble, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee to the estate of Dwarkadass Munerdass, an insolvent,—

A House on Fazendaree ground situated at Bungreewalla Street, without the Fort, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Gully for the Sweeper, on the west by the Public Road, on the north by the House property belonging to Thucker Hurree Ookerjee, and on the south by the House of Thucker Lall Khuttow, and stands in the Book of the Collector of Assessment under No. 168.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
(By order of the Official Assignee, in re Raghowjee Ruttonsey and Jusodabaee, his wife.

On THURSDAY the 9th day of July next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above named insolvent,—

All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House built and standing on the Ground of Her Majesty's Government of Bombay, situate without the Fort in Jugjeevun Keeka's Street, and all their right, title and interest, to and in, the said Ground containing by Admeasurement One hundred and seven square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 37, and by the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 1130, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the House of Pooteebaee, on or towards the west by the Public Road, on or towards the north by the House of Luckoo Khutree, and on or towards the south by the property of Ghella Jugjeevun.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built double seated Brougham with a pair of good going Bay Horses and Harness complete.—Price Rs. 2000.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, height 16-2½, aged 5 years, broken to Harness and can trot 16 miles an hour.

1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.

A Travelling Gharry in good order.

An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each, price Rs. 18 per case.

[illegible]

Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case, Rs. 25 per case.

WANTED 1 dozen CARRIER PIGEONS. Apply to the undersigned.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Europe bound Account Books ready ruled for Office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each, Folio and Demy sizes.

Calf bound Cash Books and Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.

Letter Copying Books with Index.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Just landed ex "Basuvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOORABJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th June 1863.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Baron*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs.	28
Do.	Do.	best	,,	30
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	,,	40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			,,	32
Do.	Do.	Do.	,,	35
Do.	Do.	best	,,	38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	,,	65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks			Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,,	Do.		,,	15
Do. 1 ,,	Tudor Clocks with Alarm		,,	14
Do. 8 ,,	Do.	do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcements.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON the BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams-Neats' Tongues.

Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona,

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIESCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 3 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmin
Something New	Forget Me Not
[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangissanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet.

TREACHER & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co., late W. H. WALKER & Co., beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *a Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1¼ ,,	,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	3	12
Do. Hoes	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 ,,	,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tola weights	,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	,,	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	4	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 5 to	3	4
Bass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops	,,	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	,,	13	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	,,	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Porticos.

BASSETT & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

[illegible]

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of WORTHINGTON'S BEER, bottled in England, imported per Ship *Sward*, at Rs. 5 per dozen. Sample bottle, Annas 8 for Cash. To be had at the shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KIRK & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French.
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beycheville.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's, Henry Mounie's, and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumm's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.

The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.

Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

		Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts		16	8	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts		12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ....Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	27
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ...Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ...A. DePaul ...Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul ...Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizot ...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. do ...Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still {Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine}	,,	,,	33
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	,,	,,	16
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom ...Booth, London	,,		
Do. ...Hollands, in cases	,,		
WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	21

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO'S. CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs. Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.

T. D. JACKSON & Co.
1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthouil Franc fils aîné		at Rs.	35	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	,,	30	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	,,	35	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	,,	30	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.		,,	16	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant		,,	16	do.
Do. Leoville	Do.	,,	22	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.	,,	35	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg. ,, 40 do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.		18
	No. 2	Blue	30
	Pts.		16
	No. 3	Yellow	26
	Pts.		14
	No. 4	Green	22
	Pts.		12
	Medoc	Red	17
	Pts.		9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	,,	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	,,	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	23
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			33
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			26
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	22
	White	Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,			21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,			16

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Laddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Mouths and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	,, Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	,, Run an Egg Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	,, Forgetee
	,, Red, White, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	,, Morelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	
Bowling Green Bowls	,, Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	,, Puff and Dart
The Tournament	,, Schmitt's Bell and Hammer
The "Instanta qua Chessboard"	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Bodenabadrod, or a Voyage round the World
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	,, Oxford University Boat Race
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	,, Brass and Steel Quoits
,, Decimal [illegible]	Non Plus

Insurances, &c.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a FIRST CALL of Fifteen Hundred Rupees per Share IS PAYABLE at our Office, on or before MONDAY, [illegible] July next.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SUBMARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUBMARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

OFFICES—No. 7, *Broad Street Buildings, London, E.C.*
No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CAPITAL £100,000 *in 50,000 Shares of £2 or 20 Rs. each*,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

A portion reserved for India.
Registered under "the Joint Stock Companies Act," with Limited Liability.

Chairman.

SIR MACDONALD STEPHENSON, Director of the East Indian Railway Company.

Directors.

G. FRITH, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
PATRICK DOUGLAS HADOW, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
WM. HARTRIDGE, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.
J. F. LEITH, Esq., Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
GEORGE NORTON, Esq., Director of the Great Southern of India Railway Company.
JOHN STEWART, Esq., late of Bombay.
JAMES WALKER, Esq., Managing Director of the Madras Railway Company.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., Director of the Oudh Railway Company.

Official Auditor.
J. E. COLEMAN, Esq.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. FRESHFIELDS AND NEWMAN.

Brokers.
Messrs. BONNET and JAMES SUTTON, 22, Royal Exchange.

Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK (21, LOMBARD STREET).
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, BOMBAY.

Secretary.
WALTER THOMPSON, Esq.

THE OBJECT of this undertaking is to PROVIDE MEANS OF TRANSPORT at the terminal and intermediate stations along the lines of the Indian Railways and Steamers, similar to the establishments of Messrs. PICKFORD AND Co. and [illegible] engaged in connection with the various [illegible] Great Britain, collecting for despatch by Rail, and distributing on its arrival, the enormous amount of merchandize and produce conveyed upon these lines, for which the existing primitive native means of conveyance are inadequate. The means of transport by land and water provided by the Company will be adapted to the circumstances of each locality.

An undertaking so directly and materially promoting the interests of the Public in the various Railways in India, by its effects in developing traffic, will secure from their Directors all possible facilities for the construction of the sidings, warehouses, sheds, turntables, cranes, and other arrangements which may be required by this Company, on the plan adopted and found to succeed so well in England.

The Company are at present making arrangements in the three Presidencies and confidently assure the Merchants, Traders, and the Public generally that their system, when developed in connexion with the whole of the Railways in India, will be found greatly to facilitate the conveyance of Goods and Merchandise, besides affording every security for their safe transport.

They beg also to announce that THEY ARE PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE THE LANDING AND SHIPPING OF GOODS of all kinds to and from the VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR AT MODERATE RATES, and confidently anticipate from the manner in which this branch of the business shall be performed to afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

Engagements entered into and further particulars given on application to A. F. KEMP, Manager, Indian Carrying Company.

9 Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1863.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Javasdrupees equal to above 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.

Agents in London.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
,, Liverpool.—Thomas Finlay & Co.
,, Kurrachee.—Volkart Brothers.
,, Calcutta.—Apcar & Co.
,, Madras.—Dymes & Co.
,, Singapore.—Stelling, Hooglandt & Co.
,, Hongkong, Canton, & Shanghai.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya (Java), Padang (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohama, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and to general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., [illegible]

CAPITAL [illegible]

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrison & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq. (Eastcheap.)
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)

Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GRINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858		£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,915.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.

First Issue 25,000 Shares.

Deposit, on Application, £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London ... London.
Francis C. Braun, of Bessler, Braun and Co. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce ... Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association ... Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner ... London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co. ... Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, of Leech, Harrison, and Forwood ... Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, Pearce, and Balman ... Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall [illegible] ... Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of R. Lawrence and Co. ... Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, & Co. ... London.
Andrew Melrose, of [illegible] Melrose & Co. ... Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of [illegible] R. Maxwell ... Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers ... Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park and Co. ... Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co. ... Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of [illegible] J. Ravenscroft and Co., Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank ... Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co. ... London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, [illegible] ... London.
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ... Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.
[illegible] Pinches and Hall, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.C.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Finlay and Sons.
[illegible] G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
89, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of the Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by [illegible]